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# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

APRIL, 1894.



At mihi plaudo  
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contempler in arca.

—*Hor., Sat. I. ii. 66.*

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THE DRAPER MEDAL.



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Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

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VOL. XXVIII.

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No. 4.

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## THE DRAPER MEDAL.

THE name of DRAPER has for more than half a century been familiar to European and American scientists; Dr. John William Draper, the first to give it prominence in this country, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1811. He came to the United States in 1833, and almost immediately began the study of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1836. His abilities were speedily recognized, and in 1839 he was appointed to the Professorship of Chemistry, in the University of the City of New York: two years later he aided actively in the establishment of the Medical College of that institution, and long occupied the Chair of Physiology in this department. His contributions to scientific literature were numerous and important, and he devoted much attention to the subject of the chemical action of light, on which he published several valuable papers. It was most natural, therefore, that the son should not only have inherited the scientific tastes and eminent abilities of the father, but should early have chosen to follow the line of investigation to which the elder Draper had devoted so large a portion of his life.

Henry, son of Dr. John W. Draper, was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, March 7, 1837. A student in the University of the City of New York for two years, entering when he had but just passed his fifteenth birthday, he graduated from the Medical department in 1858 and began the practice of his profession, passing about a year and a half on the staff of the Bellevue Hospital. When only twenty-three he succeeded his father as Professor of Physiology in the University, and from 1866 to 1873 was also a Professor in its Medical College. He made several important discoveries in photo-chemistry, and published a number of articles on photography, spectroscopy, and similar topics, which attracted marked attention.

In 1874 he was appointed by Congress to superintend the photographic department of the Commission to observe the transit of Venus, and for several months he was actively engaged in organizing, experimenting, and



giving instruction in the delicate work of that Expedition. At the last moment he was prevented by home duties from joining the party of observation, but the value of his services was recognized by Congress in the award of a gold medal.

Dr. Henry Draper died November 20, 1882, at the early age of forty-five. To honor the memory of her distinguished husband, his widow endowed a Fund, which she presented to the National Academy of Sciences, the interest of which is to be applied to give a Medal, every two years, for the best scientific research in the same field in which Dr. Draper had accomplished so much—Physics applied to Astronomy. Mrs. Draper ordered the dies from Mons. Chaplain, of Paris, and, by her kindness, we are enabled to give our readers the illustration of the Medal, printed with this number of the *Journal*.

The obverse shows a clothed bust of Dr. Draper, to left, three-quarter facing, and the legend gives his name, and the dates of his birth and death; on the field, over the left shoulder, appears the name of the die-cutter, in very small letters. The reverse has the inscription, in five lines, over a tablet for the name of the recipient, PRESENTED | BY THE | NATIONAL ACADEMY | OF SCIENCES | TO Behind the tablet is a spray of laurel, the leaves of which fill the vacant space left on the field below the fourth line of the inscription; legend, separated from the field by a circle of small dots, HENRY · DRAPER · MEDAL · FOR · DISCOVERIES · IN · ASTRONOMICAL · PHYSICS • Our engraving is from an original sent to Mrs. Draper by Mons. Chaplain, and the tablet bears her name (struck, not engraved), showing the method to be used in placing thereon the recipients' names, when the Medals are struck.

The Medal has been given three times in this country, as we learn from Mrs. Draper,—first, to Prof. Samuel P. Langley, now of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; then, to Prof. E. C. Pickering, of the Harvard College Observatory; and third, to Prof. Henry A. Rowland, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. Last year it was presented to Prof. Vogel, of Potsdam, Germany.

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#### THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S COLUMBIAN MEDAL.

In the last number of the *Journal* a description of this Medal was given, with an illustration; in the concluding paragraph some matters of common report regarding the piece were mentioned, but as distinctly stated, without vouching for their accuracy, and we took occasion to add that for the sake of American numismatic art we should be glad to know that these rumors—having in mind more especially the report that, although the design was produced here, the dies were engraved abroad—had no foundation. It is now evident that some of these reports were inaccurate. The attribution of the design to Mr. Whitehouse was correct, and the statement that there are in America but two “reducing machines” for cutting dies from a large model, has not been contradicted. The reputation of the *Journal* is too well established to need any disclaimer from its conductors of intentional injustice in



its criticisms, and we are glad to learn from the highest authority that the dies of this Medal were engraved in New York, and incidentally, that Messrs. Tiffany & Co., who brought out the Medal for the Society, have in their own establishment facilities for engraving dies, as well as for designing or striking any Medal the preparation of which may be intrusted to them. They write us as follows:—

The Medal was designed by Mr. James H. Whitehouse, who for more than thirty years has been prominent as one of our chief designers. The head was modelled and the die cut here by Mr. Wm. Walker, one of our corps of die-sinkers, and the entire work was done in one of our shops in Union Square, under the supervision of Mr. Whitehouse. No medal has been struck in gold bronze, but some bronze medals have been treated with gold and tellurium and have been greatly admired. We shall not hesitate to bid for the cutting of the dies for the World's Fair award, if it be open to competition, but we understand that the dies are already being cut at the Mint. We have already made bids for producing the medals from dies to be supplied by the Mint, stating price and the number we will guarantee to deliver daily until the order is completed, and should we receive the order the entire work will be done in our shops in New York. It is true we have no machine for reducing from model, but we have at our command such skilled workmen that our experience justifies us in entering into competition for any work that may be offered.

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#### THE McCALL MEDAL.

THE attention of American numismatists will unquestionably be devoted, at no distant day, to gathering and publishing careful and complete lists of local issues,—especially of the older cities of the United States; while these rarely have any great value as works of medallic art, yet as contributions to local history, as means of establishing the dates or perpetuating the memory of events which otherwise would be forgotten, they are of great importance. The *Journal* has always endeavored to record such descriptions, whether of Medals relating to matters of national interest, or of those having a much more restricted field; and to show how valuable a treasure-house of information in such directions its files have proved, it is only necessary to glance at the references to its pages given in the recent publication entitled "American Colonial History illustrated by Contemporary Medals."

A Medal of John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, has been executed recently by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and from its artistic design and fine execution commends itself to favorable mention, and a place among those American Medals which rise above the cheap campaign, celebration and toy medals in general; it is of interest also as belonging to the local series of New York issues.

The obverse has the bust, extending to border, of the gentleman named, with the coat double-breasted. The features are fine and well brought out. Legend: JOHN A. MCCALL PRESIDENT NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. On the reverse is an American eagle, at left, with wings outspread, standing before and over an eyrie, from which two eaglets are craning to catch the food which it carries in its beak; the nest rests on two branches, joined in centre by ribbon tied in bow. This device is the seal of the Company, and typifies probably, the prudential objects of life insurance. Impressions have been struck in silver and bronze, with a few examples in white metal. Its size is 52 millimetres or 32 American scale.



## A BELLE-ISLE MEDAL.

THERE is at the present time in the possession of a New York collector, an interesting Medal relating to the capture of Belle-Isle, which perhaps may be of sufficient rarity to merit a description in the *Journal*, as we have not seen any account of it in print. The obverse has a youthful bust of George III, to left, in armor, draped; he wears a wig, the hair tied with a bow, and flowing locks below. Legend, GEORGIVS · TERTIVS · REX This obverse die was used on the piece struck in 1762, sometimes called the "*Pax auspicata*," from its bearing those words, which anticipated the signing of the Treaty of Paris the following year, at the close of the Seven Years' War, and which commemorated British victories in the West Indies, Newfoundland, etc. [See Betts, "American Colonial Medals," 441.]

The reverse has a view of a rocky island, with several ships—five or more—in the sea, at the right. Legend, above, on a ribbon with forked ends, INSTAT · VI · PATRIA and in exergue, in three lines, CALONESUS · CAPTA | VII · IUNII | MDCCLXI The edge is plain; copper. Size 41 millimetres.

The date on the Medal as given in the exergue shows that this piece relates to the little island off the coast of France, although there was an affair not far from the Straits of Belle-Isle, and near an island of the same name at their entrance between Labrador and Newfoundland, to which there is an allusion on the "*Pax auspicata*;" this occurred the following year, [Sept. 18, 1762,] but we have been able to find very little reference to the battle in the authorities consulted.

The capture of the island was accomplished by a squadron under Viscount Augustus Keppel, whose previous exploit in the taking of Goree is mentioned on the Medal already referred to; he had aided Hawke in the battle with Conflans, and for these services was made Rear Admiral in 1761. Keppel was the son of William, the second Earl of Albemarle, an eminent soldier and statesman, who was a son of Arnold Van Keppel, a favorite of William III, and who had accompanied him to England in 1688, and served as General in the wars against Louis XIV. The King created him first Earl of Albemarle for his services. The family of Monke, who had held a similar title (Duke of Albemarle,) in the reign of the Charleses and under Cromwell, had become extinct. The obverse legend, which is part of line 491, in Book II of the *Aeneid*,—"He presses on with ancestral vigor,"—alludes to the distinguished services of the elder Keppels. The Admiral was raised to the peerage as Viscount, April 8, 1782, and died four years later.

Belle-Isle-en Mer (so-called to distinguish it from Belle-Isle-en-Terre, a small town in the Department of Côtes-du-Nord), is the ancient Calonesus, a word of Greek derivation meaning exactly Belle-Isle, or the Beautiful Island, and belongs to France. It is eight miles south of Quiberon Point, and has an area of six by eleven miles: although nearly surrounded by rocks, it has a few small ports and good anchorage. The waters adjoining its shores have frequently witnessed the conflicts between the fleets of France and England. October 14, 1747, Rear Admiral Lord Edward Hawke defeated the French fleet in sight of the island, for which he was made Knight Commander of the Bath: Nov. 20, 1759, the same officer defeated Marshal Conflans, in command of a French squadron in Quiberon Bay, between Belle-Isle and the main land, and in June, 1761, the island was captured by the British, who held it until 1763. It had served as a place of refuge for the French cruisers, from which they were able greatly to annoy British commerce. All of these victories are commemorated by medals—the latter by the piece under notice. [See Betts, 418 and 441.]

We are reminded by the accounts of the narrow escape of H. M. S. Resolution, from foundering, not very far away from this island, that another Resolution was lost in the great victory off Quiberon, mentioned above, when "Britain triumphed, Hawke commanded." In that battle the French lost four ships of the line destroyed, and two were taken: the Resolution and Essex ran upon a sandbank and were lost with a portion of their crews. Three others of the same name had previously come to an



untimely end by battle, fire, or wreck. The first had borne the flag of Admiral Robert Blake, whose great victory over Van Tromp in May, and DeWitt in September, 1652, gave such lustre to his name; some time later when the Duke of Albemarle defeated De Ruyter and Van Tromp in the battle when the latter was slain, she was burned by a fire-ship,—the only one lost by the British, against twenty sail of the enemy taken or sunk, and this victory also had a medallie record. Forty years after, another Resolution was run ashore after an engagement with six of the enemy's ships off the Spanish coast, and burned by her commander to save her from falling into their hands: and again, in 1710, a third ship of the name was wrecked near the same spot, off Barcelona. The later record was more favorable; on a medal struck to commemorate the return of Captain James Cook, from his second voyage around the world, we find the Resolution named as one of his vessels. [Betts, 552.]

These items connecting ships of the same name with events transpiring at no very great distance from each other and the little island, though occurring at somewhat distant intervals, nearly all of them being commemorated by what the old writers called "numismatic monuments," may be of interest to lovers of coincidences.

M.

### METALS PROPOSED FOR TOKEN COINS.

It has been suggested that an excellent material for small coins would be steel. They would be almost indestructible, and a trifling alloy of nickel would prevent them from rusting. As the minor pieces are mere tokens, their intrinsic value is of no consequence. All sorts of odd metals have been minted by various nations. Tin coins were issued by Roman Emperors. Tin farthings were struck by Charles II, a stud of copper being inserted in the middle of each piece to render counterfeiting more difficult; this substance would on some accounts make excellent Cents, being white, free from corrosion, and of higher intrinsic value than copper. But its softness and tendency to bend and break makes it impossible to use it to advantage. One kind of money issued by James II was composed of a mixture of old guns, broken balls, waste copper, second-hand kitchen utensils and other refuse. The circulation of a rotten currency is the last resort of monarchs in trouble. In fact, kings have been the great counterfeiters of the world.

### AN OLD WAMPUM BELT.

A WAMPUM belt which played a prominent part in the history of New York over two centuries ago, is exhibited in the County Clerk's office in Kingston, N. Y. It is thirty inches long, three inches wide, and is made of seven cords of tow, between which are rows of innumerable beads made from shells. In times past, when wampum was the Indian's only money, this belt was of great value. On May 15, 1664, in Fort Amsterdam, this belt was given by the Indians after ratification of a treaty between the sachems of several Indian tribes in this county and the director general of the province, with the various Dutch officials, one of whom was Thomas Chambers of Wiltwyck. After the belt had been given by the Indians in ratification of the treaty, it was placed among the official records, and has been preserved in a good state to the present time.

WHEN the early Cents with the chain reverse were issued, the Boston *Argus* for March 26, 1793, said—"The American Cent does not answer our expectation. The chain on the reverse is a bad omen for Liberty, and Liberty herself appears to be in a fright. May she cry out in the words of the Apostle, 'Alexander, the coppersmith, has done me much harm; the Lord reward him according to his works.'" The quotation is a hackneyed one, but in this case the reference was to Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury.



## THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVIII, p. 62.]

[Before continuing with the English personal pieces, I insert descriptions of some additional American Medals, of which I have lately obtained particulars.]

### IV. SOUTH AMERICA.

#### 6. ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

##### A. *Personal.*

706. *Obverse.* Laureated bust of Aesculapius. Inscription: ESCULAPIO.  
*Reverse.* ONORE AL MERITO—AL DOTTORE LUIGI IZZO. GLI AMICI D.D.D. 1º  
 MARZO 1890. BUENOS AIRES. Gilt.  
 Rosa, Monetario Americano, Buenos Ayres, 1892, p. 166, No. 550.

##### B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

707. *Obverse.* Armorial shield. Inscription: LA FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS MEDICAS DE BUENOS AIRES.  
*Reverse.* Within laurel: PREMIO HIGIENE INTERNACIONAL 1888. Bronze.  
*Ibid.*, p. 146, No. 493.
708. *Obverse.* Arms of the province. Inscription: FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS MEDICAS DE BUENOS AIRES.  
*Reverse.* Within olive and laurel branches, an open book, with medical emblems. Inscription: PREMIO MANUEL AUGUSTO MONTES DA OCA. CONCURSOS DE CIRURJIA AÑO 1890. Bronze.  
*Ibid.*, p. 149, No. 503.

##### B. 2. *Hospitals.*

709. *Obverse.* Within laurel wreath, with star above: AN FRAY LVISA OCAMPO DE BEMBERG. Inscription: DER DEUTSCHE HOSPITAL VEREIN ZU BUENOS AIRES \* CONCERT 17 AUGUST 1870 \*  
*Reverse.* A book, upon which: CHARITAS wreathed by flowers and surmounted by star; instruments of music, etc. Bronze.  
*Ibid.*, p. 506, No. 1532.

##### D. *Epidemics.*

- Cholera.
710. *Obverse.* Charity, upon a crescent. Inscription: LA MUNICIPALIDAD DE BAHIA BLANCA.  
*Reverse.* Between palm leaves, the staff of Aesculapius. Inscription: PREMIO A LA ABNEGACION ETERCIDA DURANTE LA EPIDEMIA DE COLERA 1886-1887. Plated.  
*Ibid.*, p. 146, No. 491.
711. *Obverse.* Within laurel wreath: COLERA DE 1886-1887. Exergue: R. GRANDE.  
*Reverse.* Device as on reverse of preceding. Inscription: AL Dº ARNALDO CANTONI EL PUEBLO DE LA PLATA. Bronze, gilt.  
*Ibid.*, p. 161, No. 531.
712. *Obverse.* Shield of the city of Salta. Inscription: EL VECINDARIO DEL PUEBLO DE CORRILLOS AGRADECIDO.  
*Reverse.* Device as on reverse of preceding. Inscription: AL Dº ADOLFO M. CASTRO. Exergue: EPIDEMIA DEL COLERA 1887. Bronze, gilt.  
*Ibid.*, p. 163, No. 537.



713. *Obverse.* Shield of the city of San Luis. Inscription: EL PUEBLO DE MERCEDES AL D<sup>e</sup> A. FERRAND. Exergue: AGRADECIDO.

*Reverse.* Within laurel, the staff of Aesculapius. Inscription: EPIDEMIA DEL COLERA \* AÑO 1886-1887. Bronze, gilt.

*Ibid.*, p. 163, No. 539.

In addition, and of a more general character, there may be mentioned:

714. *Obverse.* Two river gods, with water works in background. REPUBLICA ARGENTINA | DIRECTOR EMILIO CASTRO | INGENIERO - JUAN COGHLAN | DICIEMBRE DE 1869

*Reverse.* Within field: GOBERNADOR (etc., etc.) Inscription: PROVISION DE AGUA FILTRADA A LA CUIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES | DECRETO DEL GOBIERNO. DICIEMBRE 23 DE 1867.

*Ibid.*, p. 527, fig.

715. *Obverse.* A fountain. Exergue: BUENOS AIRES | 1868

*Reverse.* INAUGURACION | DE LAS | AGUAS FILTRADAS | DICIEMBRE | DE | 1868.

Bronze. 18. 27 mm.

In the collection of the American Num. and Arch. Society.

#### 8. URUGUAY.

##### D. Epidemics.

Cholera.

716. *Obverse.* Arms of the Republic. Inscription: AL DR. JACOBO Z. BERRA. AYACUCHO 1887.

*Reverse.* Within laurel: SUS AMIGOS A NOMBRE DE LA HUMANIDAD AGRADECIDA Exergue: GRANDE. Bronze, gilt.

Rosa, *loc. cit.*, p. 162, No. 533.

#### V. THE UNITED STATES.

##### A. Personal Medals.

Dr. Louis Agassiz.

In addition to Nos. 101 and 102, there proves to be a third.

717. Larger than No. 102, which also occurs in silver, and similar, save as follows. Upon obverse there is no dot after sc. Upon reverse there are no dots after 1807 and 1873; upon each laurel branch there are eight berries instead of twelve; the folds of the ribbon uniting the branches are different; and the inverted torches instead of hanging in mid-air, rest upon a strip of earth. Bronze. 40. 63 mm.

In my collection.

718. Dr. Henry Draper (1837-1882), of New York. See illustration and previous page of this number of the *Journal*.

##### B. 1 and 2. Medical Colleges and Hospitals.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

719. *Obverse.* Within circle, the staff of Aesculapius, upright, but reversed. Inscription: LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL Exergue: a hand to left, with scalpel.

*Reverse.* Within circle: TO | — | FOR BEST | SURGICAL CLINICAL | REPORT | OF A CASE IN THE | HOSPITAL | DEP? [Groups of dashes for which we have no type, precede and follow several lines.] Inscription: DUDLEY<sup>1</sup> MEMORIAL MEDAL Exergue; a burning antique lamp. Gold, bronze. 24. 38 mm.

In my collection.

New York.

University of the City of New York. (Dr. Valentine Mott.)

720. Similar to No. 146, save that engraver's name is absent from exergue of reverse. Silver. 22. 33 mm.

In my collection.

<sup>1</sup> The *Journal*, 1891, p. 73.



The Nurses' Guild of St. Barnabas.

721. *Obverse.* Within a beaded oval, a cross with floreated tips. Legend: + THE + MERCIFUL + ARE + BLESSED

*Reverse.* Within a similar oval, the field filled with small crosses. Inscription: GUILD + OF | + ST. BARNABAS + (across field) | FOR + 1866 + NURSES Bronze. 15 x 18. 23 x 28 mm.

I have the description from Prof. S. Oettinger of New York.

F. c. *Pharmacists' tokens.*

722. *Obverse.* W. D. CRUMBIE | SODA | WATER | COR. OF BOWERY & HOUSTON ST. (N. Y.)

*Reverse.* Blank. German silver. 16. 25 mm. Extremely rare. In the collection of Mr. F. W. Doughty of Brooklyn, New York.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

I have learned of the following British personal medals that belong within the limits of our previous enumeration.

Roger Bacon (1214-1294), of Oxford. He was not only theologian, but "medicus."<sup>1</sup>

723. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Upon shoulder: GAYRARD F. Inscription: ROGERIUS - BACON

*Reverse.* NATUS | ILCHESTER | COM. SOMMERSET | IN ANGLIA | AN. M.CC.XIV. | OBIT | AN. M.CC.XCIV. | — | SERIES NUMISMATICA | UNIVERSALIS VIRO- RUM ILLUSTRUM | — | M.DCCC.XVIII. | DURAND EDIDIT Bronze. 26. 39 mm.

Rudolphi, p. 6, No. 23; Kluyskens, I, p. 33; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 94, No. 19; Duisburg, p. 216, DLXXV; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 64, No. 729.

In the U. S. Mint Collection and my own.

Dr. Anthony Fothergill.

724. Similar to No. 642, save that exergue of obverse is vacant, and engraver's name is absent from reverse. Bronze. 28. 44 mm.

In my collection. The A. Fothergill medal of the Royal Humane Society will be hereafter described, under Medical Societies.

Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841), Surgeon E. India Company's Service.

725. *Obverse.* Bust facing, and slightly to right. Beneath c(arl). VOIGT. Inscription: JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST. BORN 1759. DIED 1841.

*Reverse.* Winged female, seated and facing, instructing three children. Exergue: FIAT LVX. Bronze. 36. 56 mm.

Communicated to me by Dr. F. P. Weber of London.

Dr. Richard Greene (1716-1793), of Lichfield.

To be described hereafter, under F. b, Irregular Practitioners.

Dr. John Howard.

726. Similar to No. 694 (date 1795), but upon rim: PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE LIVERPOOL x x x Copper. 18. 29 mm.

In my collection.

727. Similar to No. 675, but upon rim: PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL. Copper. 18. 29 mm.

In the collection of Mr. F. C. Browne of Framingham, Mass.

I here resume the regular sequence.

<sup>1</sup> Francis Bacon (1561-1626), of London, might also be included in the list, for though not a physician he wrote both upon medicine and hygiene. There exist of him five medals, of which I have one.



Dr. John Hunter (1728-1793), of London.

728. *Obverse*. Head, to left. Upon truncation: D. MACPHAIL SC. Inscription: JOANNES HUNTER MDCCXXVIII-MDCCXCIII.

*Reverse*. As those of Drs. Joseph Black, No. 606, Wm. Cullen, No. 628, and one of Wm. Hunter. Upon rim, name, date, and class of recipient, engraved. Silver, bronze. 44. 70 mm.

Cochran-Patrick, p. 153, No. 12; Storer, *The Sanitarian*, Aug. 1891, No. 1842.

Prize Medal of the Med. Department of the University of Glasgow, for Surgery, Physiology, Anatomy and Pathology. I have its description from Prof. Young of the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, through Mr. A. H. Lyell of London.

729. *Obverse*. Head, to right. Beneath, B. WYON. Inscription: IOHANNES-HUNTER

*Reverse*. A laurel wreath. Inscription: SCOLA MEDICINAE LEODIENSIS. Exergue: A. D. 1831.-INS(T). Silver, bronze. 32. 50 mm. Dies cut in 1834.

Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 13; Ruppell, 1876, p. 80; Grueber, *Numis. Chronicle*, IV, p. 315; Wroth, *ibid.*, 3d Ser., VI, 1886, p. 302; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Nov., 1889, No. 1143.

Prize Medal of the Leeds School of Medicine, which, established in 1831, became in 1884 the Medical Department of Yorkshire College at Leeds, a branch of the Victoria University at Manchester.

730. *Obverse* from same die as preceding.

*Reverse*. Arms of the Yorkshire College; laurel branches connected by a band, on which: ET AVGEBITVR SCIENTIA (from Daniel xii, 4.) Within, a shield surmounted by a sphinx, to left (from an antique Greek cup). Upon shield, two roses (the white rose of York, "rose-en-soleil" of Edward IV); chevron, on which the serpent of the house of Cavendish; beneath, the golden fleece, from arms of the borough of Leeds. Below, at right, ALLAN WYON SC. Inscription: COLLEGIVM · COMITATVS · EBORACENSIS · (a rose) SCHOLA · MEDICINÆ (a rose) Upon rim, name of recipient and date, engraved, with the addition: PRIMO (SECUNDO OR TERTIO) STUDIORUM ANNO FELICITER PER-  
ACTO. Silver, bronze. 32. 50 mm. Die of reverse cut in 1889.

Storer, *loc. cit.*, Feb., 1893, Nos. 2043-4; Cat. of Medals of Royal Soc., No. 38. In my collection.

731. *Obverse*. As preceding, save that neck is shorter, and beneath there is: A WYON-AFTER B WYON

*Reverse*. The arms, crest and motto of the College, surrounded by scroll work. Inscription: COLLEGIUM COMITATUS EBORACENSIS. SCHOLA MEDICINÆ. Upon rim, name and date, engraved; and MVLTORVM HONORVM CVMVLVS. Gold (value £10). 24. 37 mm. Instituted in 1892.

I have the description from the Dean of the College, Dr. Thomas Scattergood of Leeds.

732. *Obverse*. Bust, facing, with left hand to chin. Beneath, to left: L. WYON.

*Reverse*. A hospital, with two figures in front, supporting a female patient. Over right-hand figure: ΑΝΔΡΑ Δ'ΩΦΕΛΕΙΝ | ΚΑΛΑΙΣΤΟΣ | ΠΙΟΝΩΝ. Exergue: S<sup>r</sup> GEORGE'S | HOSPITAL. Below: L. C. WYON 1850. Silver, gilt, bronze. 36. 55 mm.

Cochran-Patrick, p. 110, No. 32, pl. xxi, fig. 4; *Ibid.*, *Num. Chronicle*, N. S., xx, p. 261; Wroth, *ibid.*, 3d Ser., VI, 1886, p. 302, and 1892, Part IV, p. 315; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1891, No. 1841.

Founded by Mr. Sergeant Thompson. I have its description from Mr. A. H. Lyell, through Dr. Sir W. O. Priestley.

733. *Obverse*. Bust, in loose coat, to left. TASSIE F. Upon truncation: JOHN HUNTER 1791.

*Reverse*. Blank. Bronze.<sup>1</sup> Oval. 45 x 59. 72 x 93 mm.

<sup>1</sup> The "Tassie" portrait medallions were, I am reminded by Dr. Weber of London, all in a vitreous paste (Fraser, *loc. cit.*, VII, p. 447), the above of J. Hunter having been cast in bronze from such. Concerning the following others of this series (*Notes and Queries*, May,

1893, p. 368), I have as yet failed to obtain the slightest information. "Wm. Anderson, Surgeon, 1796; — Bird, Physician; Robert Freer, M. D., 1800; James Hare, M. D., 1804; Robert Wallace, Surgeon, 1795; and Peter Walsh, M. D."



Wroth, *Num. Chronicle*, 3d Ser., 1886, p. 320; Grueber, *ibid.*, 1892, Part IV, p. 314, No. 1.

The medals of Drs. John Hunter and George Fordyce, conjoined, No. 641, and that of John Hunter of the St. Louis Dental Soc., No. 141, I have already described.

[To be continued.]

## NUMISMATICS IN CHINA.

CHINA is the paradise of the numismatist. The collections of cash, according to Consul Edward Bedloe's report to the State Department, are something marvellous. They are small coins of bronze, brass, copper or silver, ranging in intrinsic value from  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a cent to 25 cents. The oldest of these coins on record appeared about 2300 B. C. Over 150,000 different kinds of cash are preserved in collections. Some are wonderful examples of coinage, but most of them are clumsy and coarse. The numismatist can work all his life, spend very little money, and leave to posterity thousands of coins. All he needs to do is to confine his work to the collection of cash, the small coins in brass and bronze, whose value ranges from  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{14}$  of a cent. Their workmanship varies, but is usually very good.

Their shape to-day is like that of European coins, with the exception that through the centre is a square hole through which the coins are strung together like beads. In the past, however, other forms were employed, including the square, triangle, heart, ellipse, shield, key, knife, razor, sword and spear. The number of kinds is simply immense. They are mentioned in literature as early as 250 B. C. "The oldest that I have heard of," says Consul Bedloe, "dates from the T'sin dynasty, which ruled from 255 to 207 B. C. From that time until to-day these useful little coins have been used by every monarch, no matter whether he was an emperor of the entire country or king of one of the petty principalities into which, from time to time, the Chinese empire was broken. There have been over 1200 occupants of the various thrones, royal and imperial. In addition to these regular issues, if such they may be called, there have been special issues from time to time, and also special local issues. A wealthy mandarin in Canton is said to have the finest collection extant, containing 25,000 specimens of different kinds."

The cost increases as you go backward in time. The cash of this century can be secured at their nominal face value. Those of the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries bring from one to ten cents each. Those of the Han dynasties, from 206 to 100 A. D., bring \$100 each when in fine state of preservation.

These true antiques are found in ancient tombs and ruins. Several hundred were discovered in Amoy, not long ago, in digging a grave, when the laborers broke into an old tomb several feet below the surface of the soil. The coins lay in a pretty earthenware jar, and were incrustated with a thin layer of malachite that here and there had been changed by moisture into azurite. The coins were sold by the lucky coolies in the next twenty-four hours, and are said to have brought \$1 apiece, an immense sum to men working for 12c. a day.

To succeed in collecting cash a person must be a fine Chinese scholar. The labor thereby involved is so severe as to preclude most collectors from indulging in the pleasure to any great extent.

## TO ENCOURAGE HISTORICAL STUDY.

THE Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution have offered two valuable prizes of Medals for essays written by high school students of that State upon the subject "The Causes which led to the American Revolution." Essays must contain not less than 1776 nor more than 1894 words and be sent to the secretary of the society before May 22. Governor Morris, chairman of the State Board of Education, has endorsed the plan and circulars have been sent to all the high schools in the State.



## SOME COLUMBIAN MEDALS.

BY EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

[Concluded from Vol. xxviii, page 69.]

49. *Obv.* This medal is a hemisphere half an inch thick, the convex side showing America. *Rev.* The flat side. Inscriptions: CHICAGO | 1893 (two straight lines). Legend: • WORLD'S COLUMBIAN • EXPOSITION all in sunken letters. Aluminum. Size 12½, perforated loop at top attached by a ribbon to a clasp or bar on which *Obv.* In outline a vessel with swelling sails, sailing to right; SANTA • MARIA on its hull. *Rev.* The same, incuse. Aluminum. Size 24 by 20.

50. *Obv.* A building. Legend: WORLDS COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. *Rev.* Wheel. FERRIS WHEEL on a scroll above, all encircled by: GREATEST MECHANICAL ACHIEVEMENT OF THE AGE in one line around upper half; HEIGHT 264 FEET WEIGHT 4300 TONS | CAPACITY 2180 PERSONS ENGINES 2200 HORSE POWER in two lines around under half. Aluminum. Size 29.

51. *Obv.* Building in the centre of the field; ADMINISTRATION BUILDING above it; all within a circle encircled by parts of four smaller circles, etc., a building within each enclosure; ELECTRICAL BUILDING at the top; MINING BLDG at the right; MACHINERY HALL at the left. Exergue: S. D. CHILDS & CO. CHICAGO. *Rev.* Wheel, etc. HEIGHT 264 FEET WEIGHT 8600000 LBS. CAPACITY 2160 PEOPLE around it. Exergue: CHILDS CHICAGO, all encircled by: ✚ THE FERRIS WHEEL ✚ ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD. Aluminum. Size 24½.

52. *Obv.* Building. Legend: U. S. GOV<sup>T</sup> BUILDING above on an ornamental border; WIDTH 351 FT | LENGTH 421 FT | AREA 3.3. ACRES below on three scrolls as here divided. *Rev.* Inscription: WORLD'S | COLUMBIAN | EXPOSITION | CHICAGO | 1893 in parallel lines across. Legend: TREASURY DEPARTMENT UNITED STATES MINT EXHIBIT. Brass. Size 24. Struck in the Government Building.

The following, Numbers 53 to 59 inclusive, are medallions, rather than medals, and of compressed black walnut wood. Size 57. Struck from dies in Machinery Hall.

53. *Obv.* Bust of President Cleveland facing one quarter to the left. Legend: \* 1885 \* 1889 PRESIDENT UNITED STATES 1893 \* 1897 \* above, and HON GROVER CLEVELAND below, completing circle. *Rev.* Inscription: 1893 | COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION | MAY 1. TO OCT 30. | JACKSON PARK | CHICAGO in five parallel lines across. Legend: \* THE 400<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA \* U. S. AMERICA.

54. *Obv.* Building, etc. Legend: THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING above; 1492 COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1892 below. *Rev.* Same as No. 53.

55. *Obv.* Building, etc. Legend: \* MANUFACTURERS AND LIBERAL ARTS \* above; 1887 FT. LONG 787 FT. WIDE below. *Rev.* Same as No. 53.

56. *Obv.* Building, etc. Legend: \* MACHINERY HALL \* above; 1396 FT. LONG. 492 FT. WIDE below. *Rev.* Same as No. 53.

57. *Obv.* Building, etc. Legend: \* THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING \* above; 1492 COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1892 below. *Rev.* Same as No. 53.

58. *Obv.* Building, etc. Legend: \* THE HALL OF MINES AND MINING \* above; 1492 COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1892 below. *Rev.* Same as No. 53.

59. *Obv.* Building, etc. Legend: \* THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING \* above; 1492 COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1892 below. *Rev.* Same as No. 53.

60. *Obv.* Shield of the Union on which a wheat sheaf; at the right in the distance a three-masted vessel, her sails spread, sailing to the left; at the left is an Indian standing, facing to right and holding bow and arrow; above in a cloud a nude child; below on a scroll: URBS | IN | HORTO [a city in a garden] each word on a fold. Exergue: CHILDS CHICAGO; all encircled by a border, on which at each side are two



branches tied together in the centre; CHICAGO DAY above; OCT. 9, 1893. below. *Rev.* Same standing figure and surroundings as on reverse of No. 30, partly encircled by: WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION above. Exergue: S. D. CHILDS & CO. CHICAGO below. Aluminum. Size 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

61. *Obv.* Inscription: ★ COLUMBIAN ★ (curving) | 1893 (straight) | EXPOSITION (reversed curve) in three lines across. *Rev.* Blank. Silver, copper, etc. Elliptical, size 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 11. Stamped on discs, coins, etc., for visitors, in the Electricity Building.

62. *Obv.* In the centre at the top, a bust of Columbus, bearded, and facing right, nearly encircled by two heavy laurel branches tied together below. Inscription: WORLDS (on a scroll) | COLUMBIAN (curving) | EXPOSITION | CHICAGO | ILL. (straight lines) | 18 (divided by an Exhibition building) 93 in six lines to the bottom, flanked on the right by three buildings, and on the left by three more buildings, all in straight lines. *Rev.* Blank. Brass, plated. Shield-shaped. Size 27 x 22; perforated loop at top, attached to buckle, ribbon, and pin (on which the U. S. arms, shield, etc.).

63. *Obv.* Inscription: WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO, ILLS, 1893 | PERPETUAL | POCKET | CALENDAR in four concentric, etc., lines. Legend: B. F. NORRIS, ALISTER & CO. WHOLESALE JEWELERS, CHICAGO, ILLS. *Rev.* Movable calendar. Brass. Size 25. This Medal accompanies the official souvenir spoon.

64. The whole design of this medal is incuse. *Obv.* Map of Western Hemisphere on which: PHILA., all encircled by: COMPLIMENTS OF KEYSTONE WATCH CASE CO. *Rev.* A large keystone, on which: SOUVENIR | WORLD'S | COLUMBIAN | EXPOSITION | CHICAGO | 1893 in six lines across. German silver. Shaped the outlines of a watch, size 17 x 24. A watch opener.

The Medals described in this and the preceding paper were collected chiefly at the World's Fair, Chicago.

### THE AHLBORN COLUMBIAN MEDAL.

By the kindness of Mr. Weeks, we are enabled to give the following extract from a report to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, relative to the Columbus Medal engraved by Madame Ahlborn, at the suggestion of some members of the Society, an engraving of which was given in the October number of the *Journal*:—

A portrait engraving of Columbus, taken from the Sir Antony More portrait, which is now owned by Mr. Charles F. Gunther, of Chicago, was sent her. This portrait was painted about 1570, at the order of Margaret of Parma, from a miniature said to have been in the possession of the royal family at Madrid. The portrait was in one of the vessels of the Spanish Armada, which was wrecked on the coast of England. Its frame is allegorical, and is a remarkable piece of sixteenth century wood carving. Mr. Nestor Ponce de Leon, a member of the Society, who, in his "Columbus Gallery," published in 1893, has made a valuable contribution to the information about Columbus, criticised this portrait, with its cropped hair, moustache and goatee, and its sixteenth century costume, as being an artistic picture, but a doubtful likeness of Columbus.

After making several models for the Medal, and seeing what she called a magnificent medal, already engraved, Madame Ahlborn wrote, May 12, 1892, that she thought it "not worth the while to accomplish her Medal of Columbus." But urged to go on with the work, she sent to Mr. Low, November 17, 1892, the plaster casts. She was doubtful, herself, of the historic accuracy of the portrait, for while, as she said, she modeled it after the portrait sent to her, it was not like any one of the many portraits of Columbus which she had seen, neither was the costume. The reverse she thought conformable to history. February 23, 1893, she wrote, suggesting the legends and inscriptions, which were afterwards placed on the Medal. \* \* \* The medals, of which ten were issued in silver, two hundred in bronze and fifty in aluminum, were sent to this country July 4, 1893, and have met with favor.









# THE ZEARING AND WASHINGTON MEDALS.

The arms on the sinister shield and the canton on that in base on the reverse of the Washington Medal are incorrectly engraved [see page 99]. The discovery was made too late for correction.



## THE ZEARING COLUMBUS AND LINCOLN MEDALS.

WE give illustrations in this number of two medals designed by Mr. H. H. Zearing, of Chicago, one of Columbus, and one of Lincoln. The dies of the former were from the same hand which cut those for the Medal of Award given by the Paris Exposition of 1889, an illustration of which was shown in the last number of the *Journal*. Mr. Zearing's Columbus may be called a composite portrait, and is treated altogether in conformity with the description handed down by his son, which has been accepted by historians as a complete pen-picture of the great discoverer. The designer has made use of the various portraits and of such points in other descriptions as appeared to harmonize best with the character portrayed by his biographers. Indeed, the entire range of history and of accessible portraits was carefully studied, before the first sketch was made. The bust is treated in a strong low-relief, so that the effect of a high relief is secured: the modelling is delicate and the suggestiveness of a flat surface is avoided, so that the face appears to grow out of the medal. The bust is in profile to the right, clothed and wearing a soft cap; the face beardless. Legend, separated from the field by a circular line which terminates on the shoulders, 1492 · CHRISTOPHER · COLVMBVS · 1892-93 The initials of the designer, H. Z. appear on the coat at the right, near the edge.

The reverse shows the Admiral's caravel, the Santa Maria, sailing to the West. It is sculpturesque in effect and void of details; the ocean-waves in particular, are strongly conventionalized. Legend, 1892 : DISCOVERY : OF : AMERICA : 1492 In exergue, in four lines, the last curving, · WORLD'S COLVMBIAN · | : EXPOSITION : | · CHICAGO · | · FOURTH : CENTENNIAL The medal is struck in three sizes — 45, 21 and 17 millimetres, or 28, 14, and 11 nearly, by the American scale.

The Lincoln Medal illustrated is, as mentioned above, after a design by the same artist: the head of the great President is modelled from a photograph taken in June, 1860. A life-mask was also used in modelling the face, which has been pronounced an unusually faithful likeness. The roughened—almost disheveled—hair shown on the medal, serves to recall an interesting incident. Just before Mr. Lincoln sat for the photograph he placed himself in the hands of a barber, who dressed his hair smooth and flat. But when he saw himself in the photographer's mirror he exclaimed, "My friends won't know me this way," and then passed his fingers through his hair, roughening and disarranging it, even where it was cut the shortest.

The dies for this, as of the preceding medal, were cut in Paris (these in 1892.) The bust shows nearly a front view with the head turned to observer's right and almost in profile. The portrait is treated in the same low, strong relief as that which distinguishes that of the Columbus Medal above described. Legend, 1809 ★ ABRAHAM ★ LINCOLN ★ 1865

The reverse shows a tablet suggesting a shield in its form, with lance heads separated by small circles between its borders and the edge of the medal, and bearing a passage from that grand utterance at Gettysburg which needs no aid from bronze to make it imperishable. The words are arranged in thirteen lines, with a row of small stars between the seventh and eighth :



WITH | MALICE · TOWARD | NONE ° WITH · CHARITY | FOR · ALL ° WITH · FIRMNESS |  
 · IN · THE · RIGHT · AS · GOD · | · GIVES · VS · TO · SEE · THE · | · RIGHT · LET · VS · STRIVE ·  
 ON · | [stars] | · LET · VS · HAVE · FAITH · THAT · | · RIGHT · MAKES · MIGHT · AND · | · IN  
 · THAT · FAITH · LET · VS · | · TO · THE · END · DARE · TO · | DO · OVR · DVTY · AS · WE · | · VN-  
 DERSTAND · IT · | ° The Lincoln Medal is struck in one size only, 45 milli-  
 metres, or about 28 American scale.

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

We have received the Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society at its Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting, held March 20, 1893; the pamphlet, printed in uniform style with those of previous years, also contains several of the Papers read before the Society at its Numismatic and Archaeological meetings in the year now reported. These meetings which, owing to the change of quarters, were fewer than usual the last year, form an interesting and valuable feature of the work of this prosperous Society, which now has the names of 246 members of all classes on its rolls, and has permanent funds well invested, amounting to about \$4,500.

Of the Papers, we notice as of special value one on the Colonial Jersey Coinage, from a historical standpoint, by Mr. Francis B. Lee of Trenton, N. J., and another by Mr. Henry R. Drowne, for many years the efficient Secretary of the Society, on "An Unrecorded Coinage," describing an issue of Spanish gold Doubloons, struck about 1821, in New York city, by an Englishman named Peach, to supply the demand for these pieces for exportation, etc., at a time when by reason of their scarcity they commanded a premium of from two to two and a half dollars each; it is said that from two to three hundred pieces were struck daily for several months, thus proving a very profitable operation for those interested. The coins were of full weight and fineness, and as no fraud could be shown when the matter was investigated by the Government and there was no law at that time to prevent it, the coiners were not disturbed until the supply destroyed the premium and the business ceased in consequence. Peach was assisted in his work by a person named Ladd, who died in New York not very long since, aged more than eighty.

We must take issue with Mr. Lee as to his statement in the paper mentioned above, that "it may be said that *coinage* in New Jersey, as in the other seaboard dependencies of Great Britain, *began before the advent of the Europeans.*" (The italics are ours.) We know of no such *coinage*. The term can with propriety be applied only to "the act or process of converting *metal* into money." See Webster's "International Dictionary." Even this definition is rather a broad one, for it would cover siege pieces, which are bits of metal issued as money by some recognized authority, but often merely engraved to show their nominal or current value, and not invariably struck from dies; and the word "coin," etymologically, implies the use of dies, or something thereto corresponding.

The writer seems to imply, by the context, that he considers that the industry of the Indians, in turning clam shells into *wampum*, was *coining*. Wampum, — bits of shell or beads, strung for convenience in handling, much as the Chinese strung their "cash," — was currency, used as money, it is true, but it can only be called *money* by the broadest use of the term; money must have some public or lawful authority behind it; without that it is merely a circulating medium, or currency; but wampum was not issued "by lawful authority," since any one could make it, natives and settlers alike. Its value as a means of exchange was in time fixed by authority among the settlers, no doubt, but as Mr. Lee remarks, "no restrictions were even [?ever] placed on the manufacture . . . by the various Indian tribal divisions," nor, we may add, by any legislative or other enactment which we can recall; and as he also shows, it was made until "within the last fifty years," by private individuals without interference.



The pamphlet is carelessly printed; on the tenth page we learn that the books of the Library were moved without any loss or inquiry [? injury], and in the description of "Saint Patrick," or Mark Newbie coins (p. 34), we read, "A kneeling crowned king . . . playing a harp. Above a crown in brass with the legend, . . . etc." Even with the engraving which is given, one not familiar with the pieces would be unable to discover what is here meant; nor is the statement true, strictly, as it is probable the author meant it to stand. In the first place, it is well known to collectors that these pieces were struck in *brass* as well as copper, and a piece "of a different metal from that of the coin, that is, brass upon copper, or copper upon brass," was inserted in such a way as frequently, but *not always* to show the crown thereon, "over the harp," when struck. [See Simon Snelling on Irish Coins, p. 48.] But it would be an error to suppose that the plug was inserted for the purpose of receiving the crown upon it. It was merely "a fashion from the King's latter farthings, the better to prevent counterfeits." [See Leake, "Historical Account of English Money," ed. of 1745, p. 338.] Nor again was the plug always present; Dr. Smith had in his collection "Three with star or plug *near* the crown, and one without any plug." Wm. Nicolson, Archbishop of Cashel at the time of his death, mentions in his "Irish Historical Library," (1724, p. 170,) that at the time that was printed these pieces were "still common in Copper and Brass." Dr. Cane (not Crane) had a curious theory about this plug,—that it had a sort of symbolical meaning. He observes: "It is not David who touches the Irish harp, as some have it, but a king, and by the peculiarity of the crown an Irish king; an Irish harp, and Irish king, upon an Irish coin, while the English crown, fixed *loosely and unsettled* over the harp, is of a different metal, and as it were, not belonging to the piece." This is of interest here, because it tends to show that the crown did not always fit the plug; Dr. Smith disposes of this theory very satisfactorily thus:—"David was a king, and the 'peculiarity of the crown' is nothing more than the conventional form still invariably adopted by Irish artists. The harp has been the arms of Ireland since the time of Henry the Eighth, and the piece 'of a different metal' with the crown fixed *loosely* over it, was inserted in imitation of the plan adopted with the farthings of Charles the First in 1635, for the purpose of rendering forgery more difficult." Hence "the crown above" might be in brass on the copper pieces, or in copper on those of brass, if the relative positions of the crown in the die and the planchet plug chanced to coincide, and otherwise not.

On the following page (35) Mr. Lee seems to have adopted the opinion about coinage we have expressed above, for he remarks "the coppers are probably the only coins occurring in New Jersey, etc.," thus virtually withdrawing his statement that the Indian wampum was coinage. This remark (that "*the coppers are probably the only coins occurring in New Jersey*") is obscure. It seems from the context to allude to the Newbie pieces, for he continues, "there is little or no evidence that Newbie brought silver with him." Of course Mr. Lee did not intend to exclude "the King's copper Farthings and Halfpence," coins which were in circulation (for as his paper shows, the Court established their current value at exactly twice that of the face), nor the various *silver* coins, whose values were also fixed by the New Jersey laws he cites; but the statement as it stands would exclude both; possibly "of Newbie's" followed "coins" in the original MS.: yet, on the other hand, to confine his reference to the *copper* pieces of Newbie would be incorrect, for there *is* evidence that the *silver* pieces of this coinage were in circulation in New Jersey, though no doubt to a very limited extent. Mr. W. A. Whitehead, of Newark, N. J., in a communication to the *Journal* in 1872, (VII, 31), says, "some have conjectured that Newbie continued the manufacture of his pieces after his arrival" [halfpennies probably, for although Mr. Lee speaks of the *Pennies* also as being in circulation (p. 35), only the smaller denomination seems to have been legalized], for which he quotes Elmer's Cumberland, p. 122. We attach little importance to this theory, although if Newbie brought the dies of the pennies, from which the silver was struck in Ireland, there is nothing to show he could not have struck silver here, had he desired; but the late Robert C. Davis, of



Philadelphia, had a few specimens of the *silver* Newbies in his cabinet, as well as copper pieces of that issue, all, we understand, found in circulation in New Jersey; two of the former and several of the latter were shown in June, 1872, at a meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society.

Mr. Whitehead's paper just mentioned, gives some additional particulars of Newbie, and on p. 10 of Vol. XXVII of the *Journal* are a few items about Cox, besides those given by Mr. Lee. We have commented at some length on Mr. Lee's very valuable and interesting paper; for while some of the statements criticised are, it is quite probable, his printer's fault rather than his own, yet errors of the kind we have mentioned, in the official Proceedings of a Society of the standing of this, should not pass unchallenged. The numismatic history of New Jersey is full of interest, and Mr. Lee deserves great credit for assembling so many historical facts in so entertaining a style as he has done in this article. It is so much the more to be regretted therefore, that such typographic errors as "monies," (p. 37), "priviledges," (p. 38), and many others beside the above noted should have been allowed to deface it.

At a special meeting of the Society in February last, steps were taken to urge the adoption by Government of the metric system in its coinage, as well adapted to our decimal system, and also to advocate the appointment of a commission by the U. S. authorities, to be composed of two well known sculptors, artists, or medallists, to be named by the National Sculptors' Society of New York; two well known numismatists or collectors to be named by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and a fifth, who should be a recognized authority on weights and measures, to consider what steps can be taken to improve our coinage, and to offer prizes to artists or designers, who might be willing to enter into a competition for producing suitable devices for the coins proposed to be struck hereafter, and also for such historical medals as the Government might decide it to be advisable to issue.

### DOLLAR OF 1804.

AN article in the January number of the *Journal of Numismatics* stated that several new specimens of the 1804 Dollar had appeared. The history of the piece referred to as in possession of J. Rosenthal's Sons is given as follows:—it was owned by a colored man in Alexandria, Virginia, who when he died gave it to his son, from whom it was purchased for \$100 by a gentleman in Alexandria, who sent it to Messrs. Joseph Rosenthal's Sons of Philadelphia in payment of a debt of \$500. They sold it recently to Mr. James W. Elsworth of Chicago. Mr. Rosenthal sent me a press impression, which corresponds exactly with the impressions in my possession of several of the 1804 Dollars. I believe this is a genuine piece, probably one of the restrikes. It should be added to the list as No. XIII.

Another of the Dollars mentioned in the article is held by a bookseller in Canal Street, New York. I heard of this piece last summer, and called upon its owner, Mr. Hugh Rodens. An examination showed that it was an altered coin; the alteration was skilfully executed.

Since the article referred to was published, I received information that another 1804 Dollar had turned up in Chicago. I corresponded with the owner, Mr. J. S. Smith, who sent me the piece for examination. It also was altered, and in a very bungling manner.

JOHN A. NEXSEN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 31, 1894.

POPE LEO XIII has paid a somewhat unusual honor to a Scotch Protestant professor and author. He has ordered "The Church in the Roman Empire before 170 A. D.," by Prof. Ramsay of Aberdeen University (published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons), to be placed in the Reference Library of the Vatican, and has awarded a Gold Medal to the author for his services in this department of literature.



## MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXVIII, p. 73.]

IN the last number of the *Journal* DCCCCXLIV was omitted in its consecutive order, owing to some uncertainty as to whether the piece described below, and mentioned in Note 3, p. 71, was a different Medal from DCCLXX, the reverse of which has no wreath, if I am correctly informed. It now seems clear that this should have its own number. [See note below.]

DCCCCXLIV. Obverse, As the obverse of DCCLXX, and perhaps from the same die, but without the word THE before GRAND: — oval garnished shield with arms of the Grand Lodge of the "Ancients" as borne before the Union of 1813. Reverse, A laurel wreath, with the field within plain for engraving. Legend, *In testimony of his eminent Services to the Craft.* Gold, bronze, and possibly silver. Very rare. Size 25.<sup>1</sup>

DCCCCCL. Obverse, Head of Oscar II, King of Sweden, to left, beneath which, in very small letters, A. LINDBERG. Legend, OSCAR • II • SUERIGES • OCH • NORGES • KONUNG • [Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway.] Below, completing the circle, IX • F. • P. • V. • S. • V. • [Vicar of Solomon for life, of the Ninth Masonic Province.] Reverse, On a mosaic pavement a square altar, or perfect ashlar, with the cross of the Rite on its front; on its top a lighted Etruscan lamp and a cable-tow, the tasselled ends of which fall on the pavement; in front, a sword and palm-branch crossed: below, as if in exergue, and leaning against the edge of the pavement, a square shield, argent, charged with a Greek cross gules; the cross is cantoned with the Masonic arms, as described in the previous number; on the fess point two C's interlaced, (presumably inclosing the three crowns of Sweden as on the preceding, but not mentioned by my informant as the space is extremely small); the C's surmounted by a royal crown. On each side of the shield and affixed to the foundation of the pavement, two labels bearing respectively the dates 1788 1888. Below these are two branches, one of acacia the other of laurel, with their points crossed. Legend above, in two lines, the lower on a scroll, TILL • GÖTA • PROVINCIAL • LOGEN | HUNDRAARIGT MINNE [To the Gothenburg Provincial Lodge, in memory of its hundredth year,] and below, FRAN • CHARLES • DICKSON [From Charles Dickson.] Silver and bronze. Size 35.<sup>2</sup>

DCCCCCLI. Obverse, Accollated busts of Oscar II and his Queen Sophia, to right, the latter wearing a small coronet. Below the busts in very small letters, LEA AHLBORN F. Legend, surrounded on the outer side by a circle of "pearls," OSCAR II ET SOPHIA REX ET REGINA SVECLÆ ET NORVEGLÆ ★ [Oscar II and Sophia, King and Queen of Sweden and Norway.] Reverse,

<sup>1</sup> This I describe from an account of the gold Medal in the British Museum, kindly sent me by Mr. G. F. Hill of London. That has, engraved within the wreath, *To the Rt Worshipful | Edward Barry | D. D. | Grd. Chaplain |* 3808 Dr. Barry was Grand Chaplain of the Ancients from Dec. 27, 1791, to the Union of 1813. This Medal is quite rare. It seems to be struck from the completed and altered dies of which DCCLXX was possibly only a trial impression. Bro. Hughan writes me that he has an impression in bronze, with the wreath, but without the legend; which I understand is engraved on the Medal under notice. The closing part of Note 3, from "As a matter of interest," on page 71, should be cancelled.

<sup>2</sup> For the description of this Centenary Medal I am indebted to Bro. Shackles, who accompanies his letter

with an account of the circumstances which led to the striking of the piece, written by Dr. Dickson, who designed the Medal and struck it at his private expense, in celebration of the Centennial of the Provincial Lodge over which he presided for twenty-five years, and as an expression of his gratitude for the testimonial presented him by his brethren on his resignation of that position [See the Medal last described]. Impressions in silver were presented by Dr. Dickson to the King, to all the officers of the Grand Lodge of Sweden and those of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Gothenburg, and a few other friends; impressions in bronze were given to each member of the subordinate Lodges. Notwithstanding so many were struck, it is now difficult to obtain one of the Medals. For the reading of the abbreviations V. • S. • V. • see note on DCCLXVI.



A floreated monogram of the letters O and S surrounded by rays which fill the field; the monogram is entwined by roses and surmounted by a crown, all within a circle formed by a cable-tow having four knots, with tassels falling to the right and left at the bottom. Legend above, SALUS VESTRA NOSTRUM GAUDIUM [Your safety is our joy.] In exergue, in five lines, PROTECTORI ET FRATRI EXCELSISSIMO OPTIMO | MEMORIAM CONIUGII PER XXV ANNOS PROSPERRIMI CELEBRANTI | FRATRES LIBERI CEMENTARII | SVECIE ET NORVEGIE | DIE VI JUNII A. MDCCCLXXXII [His Brother Freemasons of Sweden and Norway to their Protector, best and most exalted Brother, prosperously celebrating the memory of twenty-five years of wedlock, on the sixth day of June, 1882.] Silver and bronze. Size 45.<sup>1</sup>

DCCCCLII. Obverse, Naked bust of Lüdbergh in profile to right, and a palm branch before him. Legend, At the left, AND · B · LIIDBERGH : 1799. and below the bust a very small E, and in smaller letters than the legend, DÖD · D · 21 · JAN · 1799. [Died Jan. 21, 1799,] curving to the lower edge. Reverse, On a mosaic pavement approached by three steps is an altar formed by a cubic stone or perfect ashlar; on its top are three gavels side by side, the handles to right, the heads in front and to left, with the letter s on their faces: on the front of the altar in three lines, 27/1-89 | 24/12-89 | 18/3-90, which are the dates of his appointments as Speaker to the Commoners of the Diet, January 27, 1789; as Burgomaster of Stockholm, December 24, 1789, and as Master of the Lodge St. Jean Auxiliaire, (St. John the Helper) of Stockholm, March 18, 1790. Legend, above, WARDIGT · [Worshipful, his title as Master], and in exergue in two lines, AF SÖRJANDE WANNER · | F · M · I presume the second line to be the initials of FRI MURAR BROTTERSKAP, and the inscription would then mean, From his sorrowing friends of the Masonic Brotherhood. Silver and bronze. Size 36.<sup>2</sup>

DCCCCLIII. Obverse, Naked bust in profile to right of Weser. Under decollation, A · LINDBERG (the die-cutter). Legend, L · A · WESER ORDFÖRANDE MASTARE I ST · JOH · LOGEN ST · ERIK. [L. A. Weser, Presiding Master of the Johannite Lodge St. Eric]. Reverse, Within a wreath of oak on the right and olive on the left, open at the top, the stems crossed at the bottom where they are surmounted by the square, compasses, and a gavel erect, interlaced, the inscription in two lines, BRÖDERS ERKANSLA [Testimonial of his Brethren]; between the branches at the top a radiant star formed by two triangles braced. Legend, TILL MINNE AF FEMTIOARIG VERKSAMHET and below, completing the circle, \* DEN 12 DEC 1882 \* [In memory of fifty years' labor, Dec. 12, 1882.] Silver and bronze. Size 30.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In the Lawrence collection. Struck to commemorate the silver wedding of King Oscar and his Queen. He was appointed Grand Master by his brother, Chas. XV, the late King, in 1859. He came to the throne in 1872. The dies were engraved by Madame Lea Ahlborn of the Royal Mint at Stockholm, whose work is well known to American collectors.

<sup>2</sup> In the Lawrence collection. This Medal was unknown to Merzdorf, and I failed to recognize it as Masonic if given by Hildebrand. Lüdbergh was a man of considerable prominence. The E is probably the initial of Carl Enhorning, the engraver, who recut the reverse die of CCCCXXXI. Some impressions show a crack in the die. For the explanation of the dates and a rubbing of this rare Medal I am indebted to Bro.

Shackles, who obtained a restrike, by permission of King Oscar, from the Royal Mint at Stockholm, where the dies are preserved. Two other Medals of this Lodge have been described, CCCCXXX and CCCCXXXI.

<sup>3</sup> In the Lawrence collection. Weser was "Justiciary Burgomaster" in Stockholm, as I learn from Bro. Shackles, who also tells me that the Lodge which struck this Medal in honor of the Semi-centenary of its Master, was founded Nov. 30, 1756; it has worked the old or St. John's Lodge rite, as distinguished from the Swedish rite so called, and "is the only Swedish Lodge of ancient date that has not been absorbed or amalgamated, and has so continued from its foundation." The letters in the inscription, etc., have the proper accents, for which we have not the type.



DCCCCLIV. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to right of Torpadius; he wears a wig with locks flowing upon his shoulders. Under the truncation w [Die-cutter's initial.] Legend, JOH · ISR · TORPADIUS SENATOR URB · HOLM · [John Israel Torpadius, Senator or Burgomaster of the city of Stockholm.] Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, CONDITORI | SODALITATIS S · ERICI | STOCKHOLMIAE MDCCLIV | NATO MDCCXXII · | DENATO MDCCXL · | LIB · FRATRES MUR · | MDCCC. [The Masonic Brethren in 1800 to the Founder of St. Eric's Lodge at Stockholm, 1754. Born 1722; died 1760.] Silver and bronze.<sup>1</sup> Size 22.

DCCCCLV. Obverse, A group of Masonic implements interlaced; the triangular level, with the square at the right, the compasses at the left, on the lower corners, and the trowel at the right and gavel at the left of the apex; the working tools are entwined with two sprigs of acacia crossed and tied at the bottom, and having a radiant star of five points with the letter G on its centre between the sprigs at the top and over the level: under the stems BESCHER in very small letters, the line curving upward. Legend, below, LIBERTE EGALITE FRATERNITE [Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.] Reverse, A wreath of laurel, slightly open at the top and the stems tied with a bow of ribbon below. The field plain for engraving. No legend.<sup>2</sup> Bronze. Size 32.

DCCCCLVI. On a polished field the double-headed eagle of the Scottish rite, but not crowned, holding in his talons a sword, its hilt to the left; a radiant triangle with 33. above, and a scroll below, its ends forked, extending upwards, and terminating in tassels; on the scroll, DEUS MEUMQUE JUS [God and my right.] On the breast of the eagle the triple patriarchal cross of the grade. Under the scroll in minute letters PASTRANA (die cutter). Legend, on a dull border, and separated by a circle of alternate dots and ellipses, above, SUP. · CONS. · DE MEXICO and below, ★ PREMIO ★ [Supreme Council of Mexico. Reward.] Reverse, Plain. At top of planchet, a large ball which is pierced for a ring. Silver? gilt, and silver. Size 20.<sup>3</sup>

DCCCCLVII. Obverse, On a planchet in the form of a five-pointed star is a circle with the legend separated from the field by another circle, above, RESP. · □ MADRE COMUN N<sup>o</sup> and below, PACHUCA; at the ends of the last word are ornaments composed of two fleurs-de-lis, united foot to foot: on the field a large figure 5 radiated, beneath which in two lines, 25 DE OCT. · | 1866. [The Wor. Lodge Common Mother, No. 5, Pachuca.] The points of the star have one-half their face plain, and the other filled with fine lines perpendicular to the edge of the circle, and they terminate in small balls. On the upper point is a loop for a ring; on the lower left point, near the edge of the circle, in small letters, PENA (the die cutter). Reverse, Plain. Silver. Size of circular centre, 18; from point to point of star, 30.<sup>4</sup>

DCCCCLVIII. Obverse, A circle of formal rays, on which a triangle with raised edges is superimposed, its points extending beyond those of the rays: in the centre is a liberty cap; on the left side of the triangle, R. ·

<sup>1</sup> In the Lawrence collection. Struck by the same Lodge as the preceding. The date of foundation is given on this Medal as 1754, but that of its constitution was Nov. 30, 1756, as stated in the preceding note. Originals of this Medal are very rare. The dies are still preserved in the Royal Mint at Stockholm.

<sup>2</sup> This is in the Lawrence collection. Whether of French or Belgian origin, and by what body issued I have not ascertained.

<sup>3</sup> In the Lawrence collection.

<sup>4</sup> In the Lawrence collection. While from its form this might be classed as a badge rather than as a Medal, it is evidently struck from dies, though not on a circular planchet, and I therefore include it. Pachuca is a town in Mexico fifty miles north-north-east of the City of Mexico, formerly of great importance for the silver mines in its vicinity. The date I presume is that of the foundation of the Lodge.



LOGE. N° 5; on the right LIBERTAD and on the bottom OR. DE VERACRUZ [Regular Lodge Liberty, No. 5, Orient of Vera Cruz.] The points after R are incused, the others and the letters of the legend are raised. Reverse, Plain. A loop and ring at the top, and the Medal is worn with a light blue ribbon. Silver or copper, gilt. Size of circle, 20 nearly: of side of triangle, 22. A narrow clasp is worn with the ribbon, on which is the All-seing eye in the centre and three dots on either side.<sup>1</sup>

Still another badge, the planchet having the form of a five-pointed star, with small balls on the ends of the points, is the following:—On the centre a circle on which a radiant G; outside the circle is another, whose circumference reaches the re-entering angles of the star, and has the legend, above, PAZ Y CONCORDIA [Peace and harmony] and below, ★ MEXICO ★ in smaller letters. On the upper point of the star in two lines, □ | N. 6 on the upper left R on the right E and on each of the two lower points A [Lodge No. 6 Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] Reverse, Plain for engraving. The top has a loop, and the badge was worn with a ribbon of green. Silver. Size from point to point, 30.<sup>2</sup>

DCCCCLIX. Obverse, A fagot of sticks tied with a cord; on the right side rests one end of a square on the horizontal edge of which above, is a triangular level, the plummet falling nearly to the fagot. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, above, ★ R. N. M. TALLER N° 9. ★ and below, TITULADO LA RAZON [The Worshipful Masonic Lodge No. 9, entitled "La Razon" i. e. Justice.] The abbreviation N I do not recognize: possibly for *nacido*, meaning in that case Regular. Plain for engraving. A loop for ring at the top. Silver. Size 27.<sup>3</sup>

DCCCCLX. Obverse, In form a six-pointed star, composed of two triangles interlaced. On the upper bar of one, L. MORELOS N° 9. The other two sides of this triangle are plain. On the left side of the second triangle, 20 DE JUNIO DE 1868. on the right side, 5628. and on the base, OR. DE MEXICO. In four of the spaces between the two triangles are letters; on the upper left point R; on the right, E; on the lower left, A and the same repeated on the right. [Lodge of Morelos, No. 9, Orient of Mexico. July 20, 1868; the letters in the points meaning *Rito Escoces Antiguo y Acepto* [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] The other two points have no letters. The hexagonal field enclosed by the triangles has a bust of Morelos, the face in profile to observer's left; across the shoulder a sash, and on his head, very far back, a small, close-fitting skull-cap. The points of the star terminate in small balls; a loop and a ring at the top for ribbon. Reverse, Plain. Silver. Size between opposite points, 27 nearly.<sup>4</sup>

DCCCCLXI. Obverse, A pillar rising from clouds, and mountains in the background: on its shaft in front are the square and compasses: it has

<sup>1</sup> In the Lawrence collection. This is a badge of the Lodge named, but is struck, and seems to be entitled to a place in this list. That this Lodge and that which struck the preceding Medal have the same number is no doubt due to the fact that there are five or six Grand Lodges, "Diets," etc., in Mexico.

<sup>2</sup> This badge looks much like a cast, but as portions of the circle and some of the letters on the impression I examined (belonging to Gen. Lawrence's collection) have the appearance of being double struck, I think it may be from dies.

<sup>3</sup> That in the Lawrence collection has in four lines of script letters M. H. Perea, | Ney | Junio 24 | 1876.

This, from the roughness of the field and the round edges of the letters, etc., seems to be a cast.

<sup>4</sup> The ribbon worn with this jewel is woven in the National colors, red, white and green. The date I take to be that of foundation. The Lodge is named for the Patriot Mexican General Jose Maria Morelos, who was born near Apatzingan, Sept. 30, 1765, and shot at San Cristobal, Dec. 22, 1815. He had been a Roman Catholic Curate, and was one of the bravest and most talented leaders among the liberators of Mexico. The Medal is the jewel of the Lodge bearing his name, and is struck from dies, and then cut to its present shape.



an ornamental capital somewhat resembling the Ionic order, which is surmounted by a globe. Legend, above in two lines, curving to the upper edge, RESP.: □ EL ORDEN N° 11 OR.: DE MEXICO | DEL CAOS SALIO EL ORDEN [Wor. Lodge of Order, No. 11, Orient of Mexico. Out of chaos springs order.] Under the clouds at the bottom, curving upwards, 15 NOV.: 1868. Reverse, Plain for engraving. That in the Lawrence collection has, inscribed in four lines, the first curving, A LA VERTUD Y ABNEGACION MASON.: | H<sup>A</sup>. | M.: A.: DE MATEOS. | DIC.: 1869. [For Masonic virtue and (?) fraternal self denial. M. A. de Mateos, December, 1869.] The first two lines in script, the last two in Roman letters. A loop on the planchet at the top, for a ring. Silver. Size 22.<sup>1</sup>

DCCCCLXII. Obverse, Between two separate branches of acacia, a shield, bearing quarterly, 1 and 4, a castle; 2 and 3, a lion rampant. On the fess point an elliptical escutcheon with a star of five points, and between the quarterings at bottom a small pomegranate; over the shield as a crest is a radiant liberty cap; behind the shield two flags crossed; that on the dexter side has three horizontal stripes, azure, or and azure, and on the sinister three perpendicular stripes, vert, argent and gules (the latter the Mexican flag); between the staves and under the shield are two right hands joined, under which 5639. Under the stem of the sprig or branch on the dexter side, very small, PENA Legend, RESP.: LOG.: RIEGO N° 21. R.: E.: A.: A.: and completing the circle, ★OR.: DE MEXICO ★ [Worshipful Lodge Riego No. 21, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Orient of Mexico.] Reverse, Inscription in ten lines, the first curving, FUNDADOR ES | I.: NORIEGA 30 ° | M.: PINA PARTEARROYO | 33°. P.: ORTIZ 18°. J.: NO- | RIEGA 18°. E.: G.: CANTON | 33°. F.: DE P.: URGELL 5°. | M.: S.: GRACIA 3°. J.: | ORTIZ 3°. J.: GOYA 18°. | I.: M.: ALTAMIRANO | 33°. M.: DALMAU 3°. [Names of the founders.] A loop at the top for a ring. Silver. Size 23.<sup>2</sup>

DCCCCLXIII. Obverse, On a mosaic pavement stands an altar between two burning tapers; the front has a five-pointed star on a square tablet, at each of the corners of which is a pellet; on the altar are the Bible, square and compasses, and behind a palm-tree. Legend, on the left, MELCHOR OCAMPO. On the right, OR.: DE MAZATLAN, and at the bottom, LOG.: N° 29 x 5630. The date is equivalent to 1870. Reverse, Plain. A loop and ring at the top attached to a clasp with sunken tablet, for suspension. In form an equilateral triangle. Silver (?). Size 30 (length of one side).<sup>3</sup>

DCCCCLXIV. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G; the arms of the square are divided off into spaces; below is a sprig of acacia. Legend, RESP.: □ "ACACIA N° 32." AL OR.: DE TEPIC and below, filling out the circle, ★5631★ [Worshipful Lodge of the Acacia, No. 32, in the Orient of Tepic.] Outside the legend is an endless chain. The date corresponds to 1871 of the Christian era. Reverse, Within an endless chain, similar to that on the obverse, is a radiant triangle bearing the All-seeing eye, below which, within the chain and curving upwards, R.: E.: A.: YA.: [An-

<sup>1</sup> My description is from the original in the Lawrence collection:—an attempt was made to efface the name, but it is still legible. I am uncertain as to the abbreviation *Ha*, which may not be for *Hermanal*, though I have so rendered it.

<sup>2</sup> In the Lawrence collection. Whether the name of the Lodge has some local significance I have not

been able to learn. The numbers, etc., after each name signify of course the grades attained by the Brethren who formed the Lodge; the devices or the arms are the well-known symbols of Castile, Leon and Granada. 5639 = 1879, is perhaps the date of foundation.

<sup>3</sup> In the Lawrence collection. Melchor Ocampo, I suppose, is the name of a person.



cient and Accepted Scottish rite.] Silver and bronze. Size 23. A swivel and bar at the top, for suspension by a ribbon. This is somewhat rare, although the dies, I have reason to think, were made in New York. There is no space between the *v* and *l* on the reverse.<sup>1</sup> The Spanish words, of which the letters on the reverse are the initials, are given in full under DCCCCLX.

[To be continued.]

W. T. R. M.

### A BARCELONA COLUMBIAN MEDAL.

FOR our knowledge of the following Medal, struck in Spain, we are indebted to Mons. L. Potier of Paris, who has kindly sent us a "blue-print" of the piece, from which our description is made, although some of the minor details, as for instance the blazon of the arms, and our attributions, we are unable to give with absolute certainty. It has not been previously described in America to our knowledge.

*Obverse*, Within a wreath of laurel, a clothed bust of Columbus; the body three-quarters to front, the head, which is bare, in profile, to observer's right; legend, at the left, BARCELONA and at the right, A COLON. [Barcelona to Columbus.] At the bottom is a lozenge-shaped shield, upon crossed branches of olive at the left and palm at the right, which is surmounted by a coronet; on the shield are armorial devices,—quarterly, a cross in the first and fourth and the pallets of Arragon in the second and third quarters, which we suppose are the arms of the city: (the blazon is not clear in the photograph.) The field outside of the wreath has four panels which are separated thus: at the bottom by the arms; at the left by a seated male figure, the lower part of his body draped, and a sword erect held by the blade, hilt upward in his right hand (War); opposite, at the right, by a female figure seated, to front, her head turned to left, draped, with an olive branch in her right hand extended (Peace); and at the top by a third female figure, seated, to right, her head turned backward to left, and a staff on her left hand (?America). In the tablet at the lower left side Columbus and his son at the door of the Convent of Rabida; in the next panel, above, Columbus is advocating his theory before the Court of Spain; in the third panel the landing is shown, and in the fourth he is kneeling before the King and Queen, after his return.

*Reverse*, On a platform a female figure, standing erect, draped and murally crowned: with her right hand she extends an olive branch, while with her left uplifted she holds a laurel wreath and grasps the staff of a banner the forked ends of which float behind her: it bears a crown and armorial devices; at her left side stands a lion with head erect; behind her are the two pillars—the emblems of Spain, that at the left partly concealed by the drapery floating from her shoulder, and by the folds of the banner, while against the other leans a long stalk of sugar-cane; on the step of the platform MDCCCXCII and in the distance at the left a glimpse of the Exposition buildings and one of the columns in its court surmounted by a statue. Legend, IV. CENTENARIO DEL DESCUBRIMIENTO DE LAS AMERICAS ★ [Fourth century of the discovery of America.] The female we take to symbolize Spain, her castellated crown alluding to Castile and the lion to Leon. The dies, we are informed, were engraved by Señor Castello, Calle Escudillero, Barcelona. Its size is 48, American scale, and it has been struck in bronze.

<sup>1</sup> In the Lawrence collection. Tepic is one of the largest towns in the State of Jalisco, Mexico.



## A WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

THE New Jersey Historical Society has caused to be struck a medal commemorating the formation of the Constitutional Government of the United States, and the Inauguration of General Washington, first President, April 30th, 1789. The dies were prepared by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., and engraved by the same hand which cut the seal of the United States. The cost of cutting is about \$500. On the obverse of the medal appears the head of Washington after an engraving by Tardieu, from the bust by Houdon, now in the Capitol at Richmond, Va. Around the margin are the words, WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL MEDAL. NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1789 APRIL 1889.

It is not generally known that this bust is the first and only one of Washington taken from life. The way it came to be taken was this: In 1785 Benjamin Harrison and Thomas Jefferson were in Paris. They were requested by the House of Assembly of Virginia to employ an artist to make a statue of Washington, and they engaged Jean Antoine Houdon. It was that Houdon who executed a statue of Diana for Catharine II, and which was refused by the Salon of 1781, on the ground that a statue of Diana demanded drapery, and that without it she became a "*Suivante de Venus*." This incident reminds one of the late criticism of Mr. St. Gaudens' Diana. It does not appear whether this expression of taste annoyed Houdon, but immediately afterward, in company with Franklin, whose bust he had recently executed, he left France and spent two weeks with Washington, at Mount Vernon, in 1785. The statue was made from actual measurements, first moulded in wax, and afterward finished in Paris in 1789. A fine copy of the bust of Washington by Houdon is in the possession of Ex-Mayor Hewitt of New York.

On the reverse of the medal appears the seal of the New Jersey Historical Society, with this motto from the writings of Washington, ABOVE ALL THINGS HOLD DEAR YOUR NATIONAL UNION, the whole surrounded by leaves of laurel and oak. The seal conforms to the following description, for which we are indebted to the Treasurer of the Society, the Hon. Frederick W. Ricord. A circular shield, argent, charged with four Spanish shields placed in the form of a cross patee. The first quarter, or shield in chief, bears the arms of Lord John Berkeley: Gules, a chevron between ten crosses patee argent, six above and four below, surmounted by a scroll argent, inscribed with the motto DIEU CHEZ NOUS gules, the escutcheon flanked by his initials — on the dexter side J, and on the sinister side B, gules. The second quarter or dexter shield (the West shield), bears the earliest arms discovered of the Western Proprietaries, or, a pair of balances sable, surmounted by a carpenter's compasses extended, of the same; in the base point a mound and tree vert. The third quarter or sinister shield (the East shield), displays the seal of the Eastern Proprietaries, in use before 1701: — Party per fess or and sable; in chief, issuing out of a cloud in the sinister chief of the escutcheon azure, the right arm of the goddess Themis proper, holding the balances of Justice sable; in base a garb (or wheat sheaf) or, between two ears of Indian corn of the same. The fourth quarter, or shield in base, has the arms of Sir George Carteret. Gules, four fusils in fess argent, and in a canton argent a sinister hand couped at the wrist and appaumée gules [*i. e.* the "Badge of Ulster," or Baronet's augmentation]: surmounted by a scroll argent, inscribed with the motto LOYAL DEVOIR the escutcheon flanked by his initials, on the dexter side G, on the sinister side C, gules. The two mottoes of the seal of the Eastern Proprietaries in letters of sable, RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION placed over the shield dexter, and IT'S GOD GIVETH INCREASE placed over the shield sinister. The Seal of the Western Proprietaries has no motto. The whole within a border azure, charged with the legend SEAL OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The dies have been presented to the Society by Messrs. Ballantine, of Newark, John I. Blair, of New Jersey, Ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York, and one or two other gentlemen, members of the Society. The medals have been struck at the United States Mint in silver and in bronze. One medal only has been struck in gold, and this



is soon to be presented by the Society to the Centennial President, Benjamin Harrison. One in silver is also to be presented to the Centennial Governor of New Jersey, now Judge Robert S. Green. The medal is two and one quarter inches in diameter. The cost in bronze is \$2.50, and in silver \$10 each. Those who are curious about values may like to know that it takes exactly one hundred and twenty-five gold dollars for the gold medal. The striking of the gold, silver and bronze medals is done at cost only, at the United States Mint, where a special fund exists for public work of this kind. After the members of the Society have been supplied, one impression will be reserved as a prize, to be awarded in each County of New Jersey, to that pupil in the public schools who passes the best examination on the History of the State and the lives of its great departed, to be awarded at intervals of five years.

This is the first of a series of not less than twenty-five medals to be issued by the Society in memory of the great events in the Colonial and Revolutionary History of the State and of the distinguished citizens of New Jersey who took an influential part in them.

The Society will be glad to receive at its rooms in Newark, and publish any suggestions from artists and from historians, for designs and subjects worthy of a medal in the series.

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### THE CONVERSE MEDAL FOR PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS.

THE Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts has been presented by Mr. John H. Converse, of Philadelphia, with a foundation, the income of which is to be devoted to providing a Gold Medal, to be awarded at the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Academy, "in recognition of high achievement in their profession by American painters and sculptors, who may be exhibitors at the Academy, who are represented in the permanent collection, or who, for eminent services in the cause of art or to the Academy, have merited the distinction." A recent number of the *Philadelphia Times* has an illustration of the Medal, with some description and comments thereon, from which we take the following facts.

The Medal was designed by Daniel Jean Baptiste Dupuis, a conspicuous French exponent of the engraver's art, whose collection of Medals from the annual salons of Beaux Arts was a fine feature of the Universal Exposition of 1878. Art is the centralizing thought of the design, in which Dupuis has assembled the various symbols of the painter and sculptor. The obverse has an allegorical figure of Fame, typified by a female, standing, draped, but with arms and shoulders bare, to left; with her right hand she holds a palm branch at her side, while with her left, extended, she is crowning with a laurel wreath a painter, seated at the left on the capital of a column; he is naked to the waist; in his left hand he holds a palette; behind him on a pedestal is a bust of Minerva, and at the foot of the pedestal a portfolio. Legend, THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS FOUNDED 1805 The reverse has a wreath of laurel, open widely at the top, and a sculptor's mallet over the juncture of the branches, which enclose a palette with a pair of compasses passing through its aperture; above the palette, in two lines, AWARDED | TO (the recipient's name to be engraved on the palette). Legend, PRO • CAUSA • ARTIS • HONOS • HONORATIS • (Honor to those honored for the sake of art.) Near the lower right edge is the name of the engraver, in small letters, DANIEL DUPUIS The emblems are all tastefully grouped, and the whole effect is very pleasing. The device of the capital and the bust of the goddess on the obverse, typifying the sculptor's art, the palette that of the painter, and the portfolio applied art, are all tributary to the interpretation of the design.

The donor, Mr. Converse, is well known as a liberal and intelligent patron of art, especially of American art. The Medal was awarded this year to W. T. Richards and D. Ridgway Knight.



## AN UNDESCRIBED WHITEFIELD MEDAL.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. James H. Fitts, of South Newmarket, N. H., we learn of the existence of a Mortuary Medal of the Rev. George Whitefield, which so far as we have been able to discover, has not been described. It does not seem to be either of those mentioned by Betts, or by his Editors in their Note on the Whitefield pieces, as alluded to but not yet described, in the List of English Personal Medals, now publishing in the London *Numismatic Chronicle*.

The obverse has a bust of Whitefield three-quarters facing to the right, clothed in "canonicals," and wearing the peculiar wig of the period, which has thick bunches of curls at the side. Legend, behind the head at the left, GEORGE and in front, at the right, WHITEFIELD. Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, the third and fourth separated from those above and below by heavy lines across the planchet; — AN | ISRAELITE INDEED | A GOOD SOLDIER | OF JESUS CHRIST. | DIED 30 SEP. 1770 | IN Y<sup>E</sup> 56 YEAR | OF HIS AGE. There is no device. Size 24 nearly.

We are informed that only three are at present known—that from which our description is taken, which is much worn, and has been badly punched near the upper edge: another, which is said to be in the City Library, Newburyport, Mass., (in which city he died,) and a third, the ownership of which we are unable at present to give. It is therefore believed to be an extremely rare Medal.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## THE WESLEY MEDAL.

THE reverse die of the "Old New York Medal," described in the January number of the *Journal*, seems to correspond very closely with a Centennial Medal in the sale of I. F. Wood's collection in February, 1884 (Lot 1834), but the obverse there described differs, and the metal is yellow bronze. The Medal in Mr. Wood's collection seems to have been struck in 1866; it is catalogued among Centennials, and it is stated that it was cut by *Key*. Our correspondent gave the legend on the obverse, but mentioned no date, while the Catalogue cited gives a date but no legend. If any of our readers have the Centennial, we should be pleased to receive a more complete description of the obverse which was cut by *Key*. Should it prove to be the same, it would dispose of the question as to the antiquity of the Medal described by our correspondent. We have reason to believe, however, that *Key* may have followed an earlier Medal.

EDS.

## HUDSON BAY TOKENS.

I SEE it stated that the editor of the *Sheboygan (Mich.) Democrat* has been presented with a set of four Hudson Bay Tokens, which are said to bear on one side the seal of the Company, and on the other their fractional value — one-eighth, one-quarter, one-half, and one (? beaver skin), with the cipher H B and other letters, denoting the district of the Company in which they are issued, or perhaps redeemed. If I am correctly informed, these pieces have been thought to be very rare, and up to about 1886 that for One-half was the only one known, and was claimed to be unique. Will some one familiar with these tokens inform me whether there has been a new issue, and if their rarity is as great as is claimed. If these pieces are still in circulation in that remote district, or if a new issue has been put out, it is desirable that it should be known.

TORONTO.

## MEDAL FOR THE PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard, will complete, during the present year, his twenty-fifth year of service in his present office. His classmates, and other alumni of the institution, under the lead of Lieut.-Governor Wolcott, have determined to present him at the next Commencement, a Gold Medal, to commemorate the event; and a committee of graduates from various Harvard Clubs in different parts of the country have undertaken to raise a subscription to provide funds for striking this Medal, and in other ways, such as the establishment of Fellowships, perpetuate the memory of the event. It is said that Edward Holyoke who was President 1737-1769, is the only one who has served a longer period than President Eliot.



## A CANADIAN MEDAL.

IN the collection of Dr. Charles Clay, of Manchester, England, sold in New York in December, 1871, was a silver Medal, size 32, which bore "St. Lawrence River; on the right bank the American eagle; on the opposite, the Canadian beaver, the British lion at a distance, legend, etc." It brought \$42.50. Evidently it was a rare piece. I have been unable to find any full description of it in the books accessible to me. What was it? When and on what occasion was it struck? Will some *Journal* reader enlighten me.

H. M. A.

## JOHN HULL'S MINT.

A QUERY appeared in the *Journal* for October last, asking if the place where John Hull struck the Pine-tree money was known. Will not an investigation of the Records of the General Court settle this? A memoir of Hull says "the Court built the mint-house on land belonging to Mr. Hull," etc. What was the writer's authority?

W.

## DOG DOLLARS.

By the act of the Assembly of West Jersey, October 3-18, 1693, cited in the recently printed Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, p. 33, it appears that "Dog Dollars not clipt" were worth six shillings each, being of the same value with Mexican "pieces of eight." This shows the piece so called was a coin more or less commonly circulated, and of about the same size or weight as the Spanish Dollar. Does it throw any light on the "Black Dogges?" Could they have been a similar piece, of base metal?

R.

## KENTUCKY COPPERS.

THE Kentucky copper, so called because K is on the uppermost of the pyramid of stars, derives its name from that fact alone. There is every probability that the Token was struck in England, and between June 1, 1792 (the date of Kentucky's admission into the Union), and 1800. Kentucky being the youngest of all the States named on the pyramid, the name "Kentucky Copper" is entirely correct and appropriate.

E. J. C.

## PROTECTION OF COINS.

THE French Government employs a device for the protection of its coinage which consists in placing a raised lettering around the edge of the piece of money. On the edge of a five-franc piece are the words, DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE—"God protect France!" To reproduce this is said to be quite beyond the counterfeiter's art. A similar inscription on the edge of our gold coins would have rendered impossible the scheme recently tried with success by swindlers in this country of filling their purses by clipping double eagles, slightly reducing their diameter and re-reeding them with a machine.

## THE ARAGO PRIZE.

THE Arago prize which Professor Barnard of Lick Observatory has won for his astronomical discoveries, is a gold Medal worth one thousand francs. It is the gift of the French Academy, and has been given but twice before; viz., to Le Verrier for his researches leading to the discovery of Neptune in 1846, and to Asaph Hall of the Washington Observatory, who found the two little moons of Mars. Professor Hall and Professor Barnard both receive the Medal for the discovery of satellites, and receive it at the same time. Jean François Arago was one of the most famous of all the French astronomers, and was distinguished not only as an original investigator, but as possessing a remarkable aptitude for expounding the principles of science and rendering them intelligible to the uninitiated classes of the community. His "*Astronomie Populaire*" is to-day a model of clear and accurate scientific writing. He was the "Perpetual secretary" of the French Academy, and his memory is therein immortalized, by his astronomical achievements and by the prize which bears his name.



## COIN SALES.

## STETTINER COLLECTION.

We have received by the kindness of Signor Sangiorgi, of Rome, Italy, advance sheets of the Catalogue of the remarkable collection of M. le Chev. Pierre Stettiner, of that city, which is to be sold on the 11th April. The catalogue, which is handsomely printed, contains 134 pages and 1537 lots, and is entirely devoted to the gold, silver and bronze coins of the Roman Empire, beginning with those of Pompey the Great. It is copiously illustrated with phototype engravings of the rarer and more interesting pieces, thus having a great additional value for the collector. Signor F. Gneccchi, one of the conductors of the *Rivista Numismatica Italiana*, has added a preface describing the collection.

## CHAPMAN'S SALE.

MESSRS. DAVIS & HARVEY, of Philadelphia, sold at their rooms, on March 6th and 7th, the varied collection of Coins and Medals formed by the late William Dickinson, M. D., and the English coins belonging to Mr. Louis F. Lindsay, catalogued by Messrs. S. H. & H. Chapman: Dr. Dickinson's cabinet contained but few specimens of value, although the representation of the U. S. series embraced a general line, and was placed in 462 lots. We note 24, a Half-shekel of Simon Maccabeus, fine, \$21.50; 33, Roman As, with bifrontal head, fine, 8.50; 97, Septimius Severus, G. B., fine, 3; 174, a brilliant specimen of the Five-franc piece of Napoleon I, *hundred days' reign*, 3; 238, 1875 Trade Dollar, C. C. mint, very good, 3.25. *Half Dollars*:—266, 1797, well struck and desirable, 43; 1802, very good, 5.50. *Quarter Dollars*:—1825, uncirculated, 3.10; 1828, do., 4; 1833, fine specimen, 2.50; 1853, without arrows, very good, 5.25. *Cents*:—569, 1798, large date, very fine, 6.15; 1811, perfect date, very fine, 4.25; 646, 1796, Half Cent, rather poor, 15.

Mr. Lindsay's coins formed the most important part of the sale, and his accumulations were generally select, beginning with early British, followed by Anglo-Saxon sole monarchs, and post-conquest down to the present coinage, followed by a few ordinary Scotch and Irish pieces. Some of the prices realized were, *Pennies*:—St. Eadmund, fine, 5.25; another, a variety, fine, 6.25; 760, Alfred the Great, fine, 5.30; Eadred (pierced), 4.50; Eadgar, slightly broken, 6.10; Harold I, v. good, 8.50; Harold II, very fine, 12; William the Conqueror, bonnet type, fine, 8; William II, Rufus, pierced, 4.75; Philip and Mary, Shilling, fine, 7.50; Elizabeth, Half Crown, fine and rare, 12.50; milled Threepence, 1562, fine and rare, 9; James I, Crown, square-topped shield, QUÆ DEUS, fine, 30; Charles I, Crown, mint mark of 1625, CHRISTO AUSPICE, etc., fine and well struck, 19; Lot 818, T. K. 1 ounce of fine pewter, fair, 8.75. The Crown, Half Crown and Shilling of Cromwell, all fine, were sold together for 50. A Crown of James II, fine, 4; Half-crown of George I, 1720, and Crown of 1718, both fine, 8.50 each; George II, Lima Crown, 1746, fine, 4; Crown of William IV, 1831 (struck only as proof), in perfect condition, 67.

Other property followed. Some Indian gold Mohurs and silver Rupees sold at fair prices. Quite a line of porcelain tokens of Bangkok, Siam, brought from 50 cents to 1.50; 1110, Louisburg Medal, Le Roux 308, very good, 5.10. North West Canada, 1885, War Medal with Saskatchewan bar, very fine, 10.75.

## SCOTT STAMP &amp; COIN CO'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH SALE.

On the 14th and 15th of March there were sold at the rooms of Daniel R. Kennedy, in New York, the collections of Rev. Wm. Bogert Walker, Mr. George S. Skilton, and Mr. Oliver Huffman. The Catalogue was prepared by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., L'td.

The Greek and Roman coins were not important, and few lots were catalogued separately. Good prices were realized. Among the Colonials was a New Jersey Cent, unknown to Dr. Maris at the time he published his work. It was in poor condition, yet it brought \$15. The opinion is generally held, even by the purchaser, that it was a counterfeit of the period. Among the *Cents* we note the 1796, Liberty variety, fine impression, darker color, 5.15; 1810, uncirculated, but a trifle off from centre, 4.50; *Half Dime* of 1805, very good, 7.50; *Dimes*, 1798, fine, 5.30; 1820, uncir., 2.10; 1823, over '22, fine, 1.75; 1829, brilliant, but with scratch, 1.05; 1860, S. mint, fine, 1.25; *Quarter Dollars*: 1841, unc., 3.00; 1864, S. mint, good, 1.60; 1866, S. mint, "In God we trust," fair, 4.00. Lot 441, 1792, eagle 1, trial piece for Cent, 3.00; Lot 450, Cent of 1865 in nickel, 1.30; Three-cent Feuchtwanger, 3 | THREE | CENTS, fine, 11.00; Lot 826, Pattern Quartilla of Mexico, 1838, a fine and rare variety, 3.00. A long line of restrikes in copper and silver of Proclamation Medals of Mexico brought good prices. A Sombrerete Vargas Half-Real of 1812, fair, 7.00. There were various lots of Paper Money: Grant and Sherman Essay note brought 5.00 with printed signature, and 6.20 for same with autographs. There were also some choice lots of Broken Bank Bills and foreign notes, including a damaged note of the Banque Royale, established by John Law, which brought 1.00.

## FROSSARD'S SALE.

MR. FROSSARD sold on the 22d of March, through Daniel R. Kennedy, a collection of foreign copper and silver Coins and Medals, Coins, Medals and Tokens of Canada, together with some Colonials and U. S. silver and copper. The following are some of the features:—Lot 70, 2½ Ore, Sweden, 1661, fine, \$2.75; Bar money of Annam brought 5, 5.20, 2.20 respectively; Crowns of Austria, Germany, and the Low Countries, with some Medals interspersed, were sold, for the most part, at nominal prices. A Scudo of 124 soldi of Anton Priuli, fine, brought 4.75. Canada had a good display, although there were many restrikes. Lot 271, Medal of Louis XIV (Le Roux 300), a restrike, 10; others, from 3.80 to 7.50;



a Sou of 1721 from the Rouen mint (B) good, brought 6; a Jeton of 1754, with beaver on *rev.*, in silver, 11.75; another of 1756, with *rev.* bees emigrating from old to new hive, also in silver, 30; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick "Success," fine, 5; Montreal Side-view Bank token, 1838, fine, 31; Halfpenny of same, in same condition, 15.50. Bridge Tokens: — *Calèche* (Breton 538), 15; *Cheval*, fine, nicked, 14; Lesslie & Sons, Twopence, "sharp, perfect, very fine," is rather bewildering, sufficient to state, however, the face was worn smooth! It brought 9.50. Lot 302, Libertas Americana Medal with *ex.* 4 JUL. 1776 (Betts 615), in silver, fine, 12.50. Mormon Five dollars gold, 1860, Deseret Assay office, fine, with light dent, 24; Lot 336, 1795 *Dollar*, flowing hair, sharp and brilliant, 18; 1799, *do.*, without berries to branch, sharp and fine, 4.90; another, 5 stars facing, very good, 4. The king of the sale was a silver Medal of the Columbian Order, instituted 1789, in choice condition, which brought 51; Lot 429, broad Crown, 1534, of John Van Leyden, king of Anabaptists, very fine, 9.25. *Cents*: — Lot 436, 1793, had been cleaned, hence the bright red color was not "original;" it brought \$10; a Liberty cap of the same year, in very good condition, 21; Lot 480, 1819, was neither large date nor uncirculated, 1; 485, 1823 over '22, *far* from fine, instead of "nearly fine," 5; 486a, 1825, catalogued as "struck in brass or plated," was of course plated. No specimen in brass is known of this or any other date. 1827 was not uncirculated, nor was the 1857 small date. Some choice Rosa Americana pieces brought good prices: — 1722, Twopence, 7.75; Penny with *VTILE*, 12.25; Halfpenny, 11. A fine set of the Lord Baltimore money — Groat, Sixpence, and Shilling (3 pieces), brought 71.

### OBITUARY.

By the kindness of Mr. Weeks we print the following sketch of the late Mr. Lovett, whose works are so well known to American Collectors, and which was presented at the recent Annual Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

#### GEORGE HAMPDEN LOVETT.

GEORGE HAMPDEN LOVETT was born at Philadelphia, February 14, 1824. When he was an infant, his father moved to New York, the place of his father's birth, and where he spent the greater part of his life. His father, Robert Lovett, and his brothers, John D. and Robert, all of whom he outlived, were die-sinkers. After giving George a common school education, his father took him into his employ, at the age of sixteen, to learn the art of engraving and die-sinking. He spent the rest of his life at that business, in New York City. During the last twenty-five years, he resided in Brooklyn.

In March, 1873, he issued a circular, in which he claimed "that medal die-sinking is a distinct branch of art;" thus showing his own high estimate of the possibilities of his profession. He thought "competition for national coins and medals should be thrown open to all." Solomon said, "Of making many books there is no end." If he could have seen the hundreds (shall we say thousands) of medals, to which Mr. Lovett stood sponsor, he certainly would have included medals also in his ejaculation. As one of his friends somewhat mildly expresses it, "he was prolific." He certainly was.

In his advertisement, in April, 1879, in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, which continued in the *Journal*, without change, until October, 1890, he referred to but four of his patrons by name, Hamilton College, the College of the City of New York, the American Institute and the Whiting Manufacturing Company. He announced as on hand, for sale, the issues of Mr. Wood's series and of the New York Medal Club. He advertised to design and execute medals for Societies, Schools and Colleges, and promised particular attention to Political Tokens and Commemorative Historical Medals and Numismatic Series. These are scarcely a tithe of his doings, to enumerate which would take an evening, and to describe in detail would fill a book. He kept no list of his productions, many (if not all) of which he donated to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, from which we have gathered the following facts.

His medals tell the story of the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, 1876; the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, 1885; the North, Central and South American Exposition, New Orleans, 1886; the Piedmont Exposition, Atlanta, 1887; the American Exhibition, London, 1887; and the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. Numismatic, Historical and Agricultural Societies, Colleges and Schools, and the Social Clubs, American and foreign, the



Masons, Odd Fellows, Grand Army, National Guard, firemen and politicians have sought his aid, time and time again.

His work commemorates the battles and principal events of the Revolution and the Civil War, the erection of statues and monuments, and the dedication of cathedrals, churches and public or historic buildings. Medals were designed by him to celebrate events abroad as well as at home. He cut the dies for the coins of Honduras, and for the plantation or hacienda currency on the Island of Cuba. The Lord's Prayer, on a diameter of less than half an inch, and that, too, without the aid of a reduction machine, will be a perpetual savor of sweet incense to his memory.

His membership in the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society dates from December 23, 1867, and for a long time he regularly attended its meetings. He engraved the plate for the printing of certificates of membership, and cut the dies for the striking of membership medals of the Society in 1876. He never held office in the Society, and had no ambition for political preferment. That he was intensely patriotic, however, is evidenced by his life's work, and testified to by his intimate friends. His genial, kindly disposition was plainly written on every feature. He was "indignant at wrong to others, slow of wrath for himself, and patient of imposition to a fault." One of his old friends says of him, "I don't believe George H. Lovett ever wittingly did a dishonorable thing in his life; I don't think he could." But few can bear such a test.

He was married three times. His first wife, Sarah Barmore, left a daughter, Anna A., now Mrs. Charles M. Keyser, of Ridgewood, N. J. He married his third wife, Mary H. Turzanski, September 7, 1868. She survives him, with three children, Mary Emma Lovett, Robert Lovett and Joseph P. Lovett, the latter twelve years of age. His last illness was but short, but he had been in failing health for several years. He had a press at his house, where he could work quietly and without interruption. Only a short time before his death, he brought home a gold planchet to strike, and told his wife he should spend the afternoon at home striking the medal. When night came, he said, with evident feeling, that he was too feeble to undertake the work, and he should have to get some one else to do it. The hand had lost its cunning; the strong had become weak! Death had set his seal upon him!

He died of nervous prostration, January 28, 1894, at his late residence, No. 26 Irving Place, Brooklyn. As was his wish, his funeral was conducted quietly, at his house, and few, outside of his family, knew of his death. His works will live after him.

W. R. WEEKS.

#### JULES BRETTE.

MR. JULES BRETTE, widely known to Southern collectors, died April 7th, at the age of sixty-four. He was a native of France, and came to America a number of years ago as a member of an opera troupe, making his first appearance in New Orleans, which was subsequently his residence until his death. His place of business on St. Charles Street was a resort for lovers of old coins, curios and relics of historic interest.

#### CHARLES GUSTAVE THIEME.

WE see with regret the announcement of the death of the well known Numismatist Charles Gustave Thieme, of Leipsic, whose Catalogue *Numismatischer Verkehr* and *Blätter für Münzfreunde*, of which he was long the editor and publisher, have made his name widely known to collectors.

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#### EARLY STATE COPPER COINAGE.

It is said that 40 tons of copper have been coined in half-pence, at Greenwich, in England, for American circulation. Device, on one side, an *Eye of Providence*, and thirteen stars. The reverse, U. S. — *Better these than that bane to honesty, paper money.* "The Massachusetts Centinel" (Boston), May 10, 1786.

THE copper coinage now emitting in New-Jersey, is to amount at least to Ten Thousand Pounds, one-tenth part of which is to be paid to the State. *Ibid.*, July 1, 1786.



## BOOK NOTICES.

THE Editors of the *Journal* having been so closely connected with the preparation of the following volume, and feeling that their criticism of their own work might overlook blemishes they had failed to discern, yet which might be apparent to others, requested Professor Woolf to undertake the task of reviewing it, and he has kindly consented to do so.

AMERICAN COLONIAL HISTORY, ILLUSTRATED BY CONTEMPORARY MEDALS. BY THE LATE C. WYLLYS BETTS, Member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. Edited, with notes, by William T. R. Marvin, A.M. . . . and Lyman Haynes Low. . . . New York: Scott Stamp & Coin Co. L'd, 1894. 8vo, pp. viii: 332. \$3.00.

THIS latest addition to the collector's library deserves more than a passing notice as the first work which has reconstructed in a compact form the *disjecta membra* of a subject dispersed throughout many publications not always readily accessible to the working student. As the title indicates, it is the Medalllic History of our Colonial era; hence the scope is more extended than if dealing with the coinage, and its interest enlarged in a commensurate degree. A cursory inspection of the topics will suffice to exhibit how productive is the field which has been explored, embracing as they do the discovery and colonization of the country, the Intercolonial and Revolutionary Wars, and various other notable events of scarcely less importance.

The appearance of this contribution to American Numismatics is most opportune, especially at a time when learned and artistic societies and the more intelligent body of the public are agitating the question of the improvement of the national coinage, discussing the most effective means of attaining that desirable end and urging the passage of some law whereby the die-sinker's art may become, here as abroad, a recognized branch of artistic production. An examination of this book will make manifest to the least interested observer the importance of these commemorative Medals; while, with the more thoughtful, it will serve to emphasize the fact that one of the most prosperous of nations, with a history abounding in stirring events, has, in the course of its growth, failed to develop a medalllic art worthy of the least important Greek city of antiquity; that to-day it must depend almost wholly upon foreign taste and skill for the little it attempts in this direction; that its best efforts have scarcely succeeded in attaining to anything above the mediocre pieces of the Mint, which, indifferent as they are, do not even possess the questionable merit of being the handiwork of native-born die-sinkers and artists.

The book is an example of excellent printing combined with moderate cost. The type is clean, the paper of good quality, and the numerous well-selected illustrations more than usually sharp and clear; a very helpful feature is the translation of the various legends in Latin, Dutch, French, Spanish, etc.; useful alike to the expert as to the less advanced student, since the abbreviations of titles, names, localities and words, are at times extremely puzzling, and not infrequently difficult if not impossible of interpretation. Add to these excellences a scholarly arrangement, accurate descriptions, historical and numismatic references, copious and instructive notes which greatly increase its value, and very complete indices of legends, engravers and subjects, and little remains to be desired. A fine phototype of an old print of Admiral Vernon forms the frontispiece.

The value of the book is not restricted to the American public alone; treating of events with which the great nations of Europe were identified, England, Spain, France and Holland, it is a "body of history" of those countries out of whose voyages, discoveries, settlements and conflicts has emerged the great Republic of the West. The Medals which it pictures represent varying phases of fortune, and must undoubtedly prove a source of as much interest to foreign investigators as to our own. The subjects which these 623 Medals commemorate are too numerous to describe in detail; among the more suggestive are the Medals given to Indian Chiefs by France and England, the large collection of Vernon Medals, the series presented to the heroes of the Revolution by Congress, the Spanish Proclamation Pieces covering the reigns of Philip V, Louis I, Ferdinand VI, and Charles III. Those of Charles IV, struck in Mexico and South America, might with propriety have been included, but Mr. Betts decided to close his descriptions with the end of the Revolutionary War, and the Medals thereto pertaining, and the Editors have, probably for that reason, made no reference to the later Spanish-Americans, although from their constant reference to Herrera, it is clear they might have added this series. There are a few descriptions which might properly have been excluded; but the Editors, conscious of this, explain in their prefatory note that Mr. Betts had not completed the revision of his manuscript when he died.



Although the first systematic compilation on Colonial Medals, it is safe to assume that the book will become a standard work, a necessary part of every collector's library. Everywhere we find evidences of care, acumen and research; the ability of its late author and the well known reputation of its Editors, are a sufficient guaranty of its accuracy. If the perusal of the volume inspires any feeling of disappointment, it is that the valuable collection which formed the basis of the work should have been lost to the city and to the Society with which its author was so long and so closely connected; still it found a worthy resting place in the halls of his Alma Mater, Yale, to which it was bequeathed. S. W.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF COINS AND TOKENS RELATING TO CANADA. P. N. Breton, Member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal. 240 pp. 8vo, 1028 illustrations and photo-engravings. Montreal, 1894. P. N. Breton & Co.

A REMARKABLE increase in the number of Numismatic students and collectors in Canada has taken place during the past few years. As a natural consequence there is a growing demand for sources of information relating to the Canadian coinage. In gathering these together, much that is new and valuable has been unearthed, and a notable degree of interest manifested. The author of this work has already appeared in print in a smaller publication on the subject in 1890, the success of which prompted him to enlarge and elaborate it into the considerable proportions of the present volume. A careful study of this book will convey a very clear idea of the Canadian series up to this time. It is well calculated to assist the student and foster the collecting ardor now particularly prevalent in the British American dependencies. Indeed our friends across the border appear to be relatively more enthusiastic on Numismatic subjects, than ourselves. Mr. Breton deplores the absence of public collections in Canada — and aims to supply their place as far as possible by an illustrated history of the metallic issues of his country. His effort must be regarded as very successful.

The features of the work are: The coinage of the French Regime, of the old Province of Canada, of the Dominion and its federated Provinces, and a very exhaustive description of card money, and the tokens issued from the beginning of the century. These latter have increased in number and variety to such an extent as to call for a suggestion by Mr. Breton that legislative interference should be invoked. Each piece is described and illustrated (with degree of rarity stated). An additional interest is given by short biographical sketches, with portraits, of some of the leading members of the Canadian fraternity, among whom we note names of the well-known collectors, Adelard J. Boucher, of Montreal, and Thomas Wilson, of Clarence, Ontario. As the book is well printed on special coated paper, it presents a handsome appearance. The engravings and illustrations are far in advance of Leroux and other similar works on this subject. We trust the edition will meet with the popular appreciation it justly deserves.

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## EDITORIAL.

THE present number closes another volume of the *Journal*; the publishers, through the interest shown by lovers of the science which the magazine has ever aimed to advance, have been enabled to increase the number of illustrations of new or interesting Medals, etc., and the number of pages also, during the year. We shall endeavor in the next volume to hold the *Journal* fully up to its high standard, and some changes in its arrangement are in contemplation, which will improve its typographic appearance. Contributions are cordially invited from all interested in the subjects to which its pages are devoted.

THE paper by Mr. Drowne, printed in the recently published Proceedings of the A. N. and A. Soc., noticed on a previous page, is interesting as a prophecy not merely of what might have been expected but substantially of what has occurred. The old proverb that "History repeats itself" has again been verified, if we may believe the current reports, in the discovery that a single concern at the West has coined and put upon the market fac-similes of the U. S. silver Dollars, to a very large amount — one account says half a million — at a profit to themselves, under the present price of silver, of nearly fifty per cent, and it is thought that this is but one of several like cases. These pieces, it is stated, cannot be distinguished by the public from



the genuine issues of the Mint, being of excellent workmanship, and of the same weight and fineness as the standard silver coin. Whether the story is true or not, there is nothing improbable in it; the only wonder is that instead of confining themselves to U. S. Dollars, these concerns did not add to their private mint, facilities for producing Mexican Dollars which are quoted as worth a higher price for export to China, and subsidiary coins on which there is a larger margin. This is a realization of the "Seigniorage" by private individuals, which would meet with little opposition from the valiant and bloody-minded Governor of Colorado.

We have printed on another page a letter from Messrs. Tiffany & Co. relative to the Columbian Medal which they struck for the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York. Our statement in the January number that some were "struck in gold-bronze" was based on the Society's circular, and an abstract of the proceedings for November 20 last, which was sent us by the Secretary, from which we quote: "The President presented a letter from Tiffany & Co., accompanied by three Columbus Medals in silver, gold-bronze and bronze," etc. The error was a natural one, and is only worth mentioning now in view of the explanations elsewhere given, to show how it arose. At that meeting, on the motion of Mr. John M. Dodd, the Society by a unanimous vote passed a resolution expressive of the valuable service to American Numismatic art rendered by Messrs. Tiffany & Co. in striking the Medal, and "the assurance of their appreciation of the artistic and successful result of their efforts."

THE Columbian Exposition Medal to be presented by the authority of Government to the exhibitors who are to be honored, and the design of which, by St. Gaudens, was first approved and then rejected, as has been so frequently stated in the daily press, is still unfinished. The situation would be amusing were it not rather pathetic. If we may believe the reporters, the artist at first introduced a ribbon which floated before the youthful figure, but failed to please those who objected to his previous model; a shield was then proposed, evidently with no better success, for early in the present month it was stated that Secretary Carlisle had rejected both the amended designs.

SINCE the page containing the article on the Belle-Isle Medal was printed, our attention has been called to the fact that some of the titles of the officers participating in the battles near the Island are not correctly given. Keppel's name should be given Augustus, Viscount Keppel, though at the time of the victory he had not won his title, as appears in the article. Hawke was simply "The Honorable Edward Hawke," at the time mentioned, and gained his title subsequently to the battle.

WE learn from our predecessors in the publication of the *Journal*, that a very few sets from the beginning, to and including Vol. XXV, have just been made up, and can be obtained on application to the late Senior Editor, Mr. Wm. S. Appleton, Boston, to whom letters on the subject as to the terms, etc., should be addressed.

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## CURRENCY.

AND it came to pass—The counterfeit Quarter.

"A MAN," said Uncle Moses, "is a heap like a silver dollah. De best way to find out wat kine o' metal he is made of is to slam him down hard."

"WHAT is Andrew's business?" "He's a bill collector." "Indeed!" "Yes, he has one of the finest collections you ever saw, not counting duplicates."

"How shall I enter the money the cashier skipped with?" asked the bookkeeper: "Under profit and loss?" "No; suppose you put it under running expenses."

"JIMMIE, where did you get this five cents?" "It's the money you gave me for the heathen, mamma." "Then why did you keep it?" "My teacher said I was a heathen."



